Rev. E. F. Goodwin, Mr. Oscar E. Jones and Miss Ro[illegible] Greenwood, at the residence of the bride's sister, [illegible] Maria Hoffmann, 231 West Randolph-st.

☞ Northwestern Signal and Toledo Blade please co[illegible]

SWANDER—HORN—In this city, Nov. 27, 1872, by the Rev. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Dr. Fowler, [illegible] F. Swander, jr., and Miss Siddie E., daughter of [illegible] Rev. E. L. Horn, of this city.

## DIED.

WILSON—On the 14th inst., Thomas McIntosh Wilso[illegible] second son of John and Eliza Wilson, aged 18 years and [illegible] months.

☞ Toronto Globe please copy.

HOYDEN—On the morning of the 17th, Mrs. M[illegible] Hoyden, wife of Thomas Hoyden.

Funeral from her late residence, 497 West Harrison-st. Thursday morning, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock, and proceed to St. Patrick's Church, where High Mass will be said, and leave Milwaukee Depot for Calvary at 1 o'clock.

Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MOORE—Dec. 17, of pneumonia, Florence R., second daughter of A. P. and Frances E. Moore, aged 3 years. Funeral at 378 Ellis-av., Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M.


## AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

OUR CONSIGNORS WANT MONE[illegible]
AND
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 9 1-2 A. M
WE SHALL CLOSE OUT THEIR
Boots & Shoes
AT AUCTION.
Retailers will find the assortment large and of all grad[illegible] including a few cases of those celebrated Sunker Boots [illegible] Men's, Boys', and Youths.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

26 BISHOP COURT,
Between West Madison and Washington-sts.,
The Entire Contents of a First-Class Dwelli[illegible]
AT AUCTION.
Elegant Parlor Suites, Rich Marble-t[illegible] Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Marble-top T[illegible] bles, Extension Tables; Elegant Brussels and Three-ply Carpets, Ice Chest, Parlor and Chamber Stoves, Furnace, Gas Fixtures, China and Glassware, Cook Stoves, &c. A Elegant Piano, cost $500.
Now Madison-st. on Madison-st.
On Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 10 O'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
45 and 47 South Canal-st.

OIL PAINTINGS
THE COLLECTION OF
ALEX'R. VON WENDT
Will be Sold by Auction,
Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 18
AT 288 STATE-ST.
SALE COMMENCING AT 3 O'Cl[illegible]
We invite the Public to view thes[illegible] Paintings, and judge of their merits.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

15 Pianofortes
AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M
At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
We shall sell, without reserve, 15 Pianofortes, all mad[illegible] by the best makers in the country.
1 Very Fine Parlor Organ.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
GREAT SALE
OF
Holiday Gifts
BY AUCTION, CONSISTING OF
ELEGANT
MARBLE STATUARY,
BEAUTIFUL
Bronzes and Clocks
Will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7[illegible] o'clock, at No. 183 Wabash-av. Sale will continue each afternoon at 2 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock until all are sold. This is the finest collection we have ye offered.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
No. 183 South Morgan-st.,
Genteel Furniture
AT AUCTION,
On Thursday Morning, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock
Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom, and Kitch[illegible] en Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c. &c.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.
1,000 Canary Birds,
Imported from the Harts Mountains, and all Guaranteed Singers.
These birds have been imported by the well known firm [illegible] Chas. Reiche & Bro., of New York, and are the finest birds ever brought to this country. Sold wholesale and retail. Also a large lot cages.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,
82 South Canal-st.

LARGE LOT OF
Clothing, Hats & Caps, & Kid Gloves
THIS MORNING AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,
82 South Canal-st.

REGULAR DRY GOODS SALE
THIS MORNING AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
A large stock of Woollen Goods, Gloves, Furs, and general assortment.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,
82 South Canal-st.

5,000 CIGARS,
In close consignment, THIS EVENING, at 8½ o'clock.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,
82 South Canal-st.

By JAMES GEARY & CO.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE
OF
Pawnbroker's Unredeemed Pledges.
We will offer the Entire Stock of the Original
Andrews Loan Office,
No. 461 State-st.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION, commencing THURSDAY, th[illegible] 19th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., and 7 p. m., and continue until all is sold.
The stock is a very large one, and consists of fine Gold Watches, Gold Chains, Diamond Rings and Pins, Bracelets, Necklaces, Studs, Solid Gold Rings set with precious stones.
Also, 50 Silver Watches, of the best American, English and Swiss manufacture; also, Revolvers, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, Fancy Articles, and many other articles which are found only in the shop of a Pawnbroker, to be sold without reserve. By the original Andrews, at his store, No. 461 State-st.
JAS. GEARY & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
HALF-ACRE LOTS
At Auction,
By T. S. FITCH & CO.,
Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 2 p. m., at their Salesroom, 157 Dearborn-st.
These lots are each 66x297 feet, situated in the new Sub[illegible] division, MIDDLETON, near Valparaiso, only one [illegible] ride by the Michigan Central Railroad, and possess as much ground as six good city lots. These lots can not be bought at your own price, will make a most valuable Christmas present.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY.
ELGIN WATCHES
HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR THE LADIES!
Call on your Jeweller and ask to see the Elgin Ladies' Watches. Look for these trade-marks engraved upon the upper plates inside the case:
FRANCES RUBIE,
LADY ELGIN,
GAIL BORDEN,
DEXTER STREET.
All Watches made at Elgin, bearing the same trade-marks, are of EQUAL VALUE, and ALL are GUARANTEED BY THE MANUFACTURERS. Purchasers can therefore CONFIDENTLY invest in any one of the above-named Watches, and know that they are obtaining a good time-keeper.
The Elgin Ladies' Watches are now sold by Chicago Dealers, in elegant finely engraved and enamelled 18-karat and 14-karat gold cases, and defy competition with any Watches in the world for beauty and durability.
The National (Elgin) Watch Co.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY!
We have just opened, direct from Paris, one of the largest Holiday Stocks in the West. Let the unbelievers call and be convinced. Everything Retailed at Wholesale Prices. Will be open every evening until Christmas.
B. F. NORRIS & CO.,
137 & 139 STATE-ST., near Madison.

BOOKS.
Cobb, Andrews & Co.
469 Wabash-av.,
HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF
FINE BOOKS
FOR THE
HOLIDAY SEASON.
Popular Authors, in Half Calf.
Popular Authors, in Morocco.
Popular Authors, in Tree Calf.
Popular Authors, in Antique.
Popular Authors, with Illustrations.
Juvenile Books, in Sets.
Juvenile Books, in Single Volumes.
Toy Books, in Oil Colors.
Toy Books, in Linen.
Juvenile Histories.
Works in Natural History.
Fairy Stories and Fables.
Books of Animals and Birds.
Encyclopædias and Atlases.
Fine Quarto and Smaller Bibles.
Large Print Prayer Books.
Photograph Albums.
Fine Writing Desks.
Chessmen.
Backgammon Boards.
Our store will be open every evening till Christmas, and our friends are invited to call early to avoid the crowd of next week, and to get the FIRST SELECTION from a LARGE and ELEGANT STOCK.
Cobb, Andrews & Co.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.,
Carpet Warehouse,
Have removed to the New and Spacious Store,
121 & 123 STATE-ST.,
NEAR MADISON,
Where they will be pleased to see their friends after this date.

REMOVAL.
FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE!
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.
C. GERSTENBERG,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Has Removed to 199 East Kinzie-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
AND
FINE JEWELRY
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.
R. J. MORSE,
449 Wabash-av.
☞ Open every evening until 8 o'clock during the month of December.

BOOK PARLORS
179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.
A choice selection of Holiday Goods—Elegant Pocket Books, Pencils in Gold and Ivory, Gold Pens, Photograph Albums, Card Cases, and Writing Desks; Chromos, Engravings, and Paintings, Passe Partouts, Easels in Gilt, Velvet, and Ivory; Sunday School Books, Cards, Illuminations, and all Sunday School Requisites; Elegantly Bound Oxford Bibles and Prayer Books; Miscellaneous Books.
ADAMS, BLACKMER & LYON PUB. CO.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
At Israel's Pharmacy,
222 Wabash-av., corner Harmon-court, can be found a beautiful selection of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

ASSURANCE.
London Assurance Corporation
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER
FIRE
1720
Local Committee.
J. F. GIRAUD FOSTER, Of Foster & Thomson.
GORDON NORRIE, Of Boorman, Johnston & Co.
CHARLES M. FEY, No. 60 Wall-st.
HOWARD POTTER, Of Brown Bros. & Co.
GOOLD H. REDMOND, Of Donaldson & Co.
Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,064,000
GEO. C. CLARKE, Agent,
3 and 4 Bryan Block.
Insurance effected on Business Buildings, Merchandise Provisions, Dwellings and their contents.

FINANCIAL.
DIG
Out your claims of every description. We have an attorney in every town in the country. Will collect or no charge. No attorneys' fees in suits. Send for circular. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 East Madison-st.

Money to Loan
On Chicago City Property, without delay.
MEAD & COE,
No. 79 West Madison-st.

A. O. Slaughter,
BANKER,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN,
Bankers, 54 East Washington-st.
Money to loan on real estate or collaterals. Buy and sell purchase-money, notes and mortgages.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
128 East Washington-st.

SPECTACLES.
SPECTACLES!
THE BEST IN THE CITY.
At M. POLACHEK'S, Optician,
76 East Madison-st., near McVicker's Theatre.

FURS.
LADIES
Wishing fine FUR SEAL SACQUES or any other FUR GOODS, are invited to examine our large assortment of
BEAUTIFUL FUR GARMENTS,
The Largest Stock West of New York,
Which for elegance of style and cheapness of price, EXCEL all other stocks of FUR GOODS in this city. We are PRACTICAL FURRIERS of large experience and defy all competition.
Genuine Russian Sable Sets
AND REAL
SIBERIAN ERMINE,
At 50 per cent LESS than usual prices. Every style of GENTS' and LADIES' FUR CAPS, at low prices, wholesale or retail.
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
513 and 515 WABASH-AV.

FURS Of all kinds, Lowest Prices in the City.
J. S. BARNES & CO., 164 East Madison-st.

OPENING.
GRAND OPENING!
The Office and Salesroom of the
FAMILY FAVORITE
Knitting Machine
Will be open for the public
TO-DAY.
207 West Madison-st.
CORNER GREEN.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, &c.
JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE,
FINE BRONZES, &
FANCY ARTICLES,
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
Can be Bought of the Old-Established Jeweller,
A. H. MILLER,
176 State and 42 West Madison-st.,
For less money than at any house in the city. SATISFY yourselves by calling.

HAIR LUXURIANT.
ARE YOU BALD?
If so, use Mann's Hair Luxuriant.
DOES YOUR HAIR FALL OUT?
If so, use Mann's Hair Luxuriant.

WANTED.
WANTED.
SEVERAL ENERGETIC SALESMEN, who have had experience in the various departments of the Dry Goods Houses, and who have a large acquaintance, and are desirous of becoming general salesmen. Address, mentioning the names of firms now with, ENERGY, Tribune Office.

FOR SALE.
WAREHOUSE
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
The large Grain Warehouse, known as the "Armour House," situated on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, at Seneca, 72 miles from Chicago, and the best point on the Canal.
For terms apply to A. CAMPBELL, LaSalle, or J. A. ARMOUR, Burke's European Hotel, Chicago.

TO RENT.
OFFICES IN THE
Tribune Building
Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of
W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Leather, Glass, and Bronze Fancy Goods,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

New Juvenile Books,
At RUSSELL'S, 148 State-st.

MUSICAL.
Gifts for the Holidays.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
390, 392, 394 & 396 Wabash-av.
We have received, especially for the Holidays, a large and complete assortment of the CELEBRATED
KNABE
Pianos,
Grands, Squares, and Uprights.
These Pianos have been before the public for nearly 40 years, and their superiority is recognized throughout the world. The PATENTED COMBINATION METAL AGRAFFE PLATE (only to be found in these instruments) is pronounced the most valuable improvement ever invented. We WARRANT EVERY PIANO, in every particular, for an UNLIMITED TIME.
Also, a large stock of the
Favorite Bauer Piano
AND
IMPROVED BAUER
CHURCH AND PARLOR
Organs.
MUSICAL BOXES, GERMAN ACCORDIONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, HARMONICAS, ZITHERS, FLUTES, DRUMS, FLAGEOLETS, TOY TRUMPETS, and TROMBONES,
And all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS in large variety, and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Pianos and Organs sold on easy terms. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new ones.
We have a number of GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANOS now on hand, which we will sell VERY CHEAP.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
650 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 390 to 396 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO.
In selecting a Piano for your own use, or for presentation, procure that which will last a lifetime, the
STEINWAY
We have now on hand a fine assortment of the favorite Number 2, together with other desirable styles.
SMITH & NIXON,
Nos. 163 & 164 State-st.,
General Agents for the Northwest.

GENERAL NOTICES.
Notice!
Nobody having accepted our challenge, published in all the leading papers of the States, of the 11th and 12th inst., we take pleasure in informing you that the Fire Test of our building erected on the northwest corner of LaSalle and Quincy streets, opposite the temporary Court House, will take place on Monday next, the 23d inst., at 2½ p. m. sharp, to which your presence is respectfully invited.
Very respectfully,
CHICAGO PATENT FIRE PROOF TUBULATED PLASTER CASTING CO.,
Office 4 Congress street.

A PRESENT.
The "LADIES' FRIEND," an 8-Page Illustrated Paper, will be sent FREE, for 3 Months, to any one sending their name before Jan. 1. Address
J. A. DENSMORE,
107 Fifth-av., Chicago.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
DR. H. TONGUE has removed to 187 and 189 East Washington-st. Rooms 3, 4, 5 and 6. He has practiced in the city of Chicago over thirteen years, and has the greatest success in curing all diseases of the head, eye, and ear. Separate rooms and good accommodations for ladies and gentlemen.


MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Annual Communication of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A. F. and A. M., Thursday Evening next, December 19, at 7:30. Election of officers for the ensuing year. Every member is hereby notified to attend.
JOHN WHITLEY, W. M.
GEO. K. HAZLITT, Sec.

Masonic.

Annual Communication of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, A. F. & A. M., this (Thursday) evening, Dec. 19, at the Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., for election of officers and the payment of dues. Members will take notice and attend. By order of the W. M.
B. F. DE LONG, Secretary.

Masonic.

Annual Communication of Pleiades Lodge this (Thursday) Evening, Dec. 19, for the election of officers and payment of dues. Order W. M.
C. G. ROWELL, Secretary.

Masonic.

Annual Convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., Friday evening, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock. Election of officers. A full attendance requested. By order of the M. E. H. P.
JOHN WHITLEY, Sec.

I. O. of O. F.

Union Lodge, No. 2. You are hereby notified that a special meeting will be held at your Hall, corner Clinton and Randolph-sts., on Thursday evening, Dec. 19, at 6:30 o'clock sharp.
STEPHEN SENYARD, Secretary.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Master Soldiers at Room 2 Exchange Building, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 20, at 2 o'clock sharp. All those interested are requested to attend. By order of
W. W. CARTER, President.

# WASHINGTON.

## A More Honest Administration of Indian Affairs Demanded.

## The Boston Relief Bill Will Probably Be Pronounced Illegal.

## The Pomeroy-Caldwell Investigation to Be Pushed.

## Passage in the House of the Two Per Cent Land Sale Claims.

## Representative Merriam's Free Banking Bill.

## An Unsavory Specimen of Civil Service Reform.

## Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

A NEW CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A new civil rights bill, with a general amnesty bill tacked on, has been introduced by Representative Morley, of Louisiana. It provides pluralities for the exclusion of any citizen by reason of race or color from the full and equal enjoyment of the advantages and privileges furnished by saloonkeepers, common carriers, theatres, common schools and other institutions of learning supported by general taxation, and from Territories incorporated by National or State authority. Private schools, colleges, and cemeteries established exclusively for white or colored people, and maintained by voluntary contributions, are not to be interfered with. Provision is made for the annulment of all laws and ordinances making discriminations against any citizen by the use of the Courts. While the amnesty section completely removes all political disabilities, and it would relieve Congress from numerous applications for special relief bills for the benefit of persons whose claims may be disallowed, the decision of the Supreme Court would be accepted as a finality, while that of a Commission or of a Department official would not.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

The President was at the Capitol for a short time, to-day, for the purpose, it is understood, of conversing with members of Congress in relation to the best method of distributing the award of the Geneva Arbitrators. He is said to favor the creation of a Judicial Tribunal somewhat similar to the Court of Claims, to hear and determine all claims against the award on account of the depredations of the rebel cruisers, for which the Geneva Court held Great Britain responsible. If such a tribunal should be created, claimants would be allowed to appeal their cases to the Supreme Court for final decision. This would give great satisfaction than to have the claims examined and passed on by a Commission, or by any of the accounting officers of the Treasury.

FREE BANKING.

Representative Merriam, of New York, an ardent advocate of free banking, has a bill pending in the House Banking Committee, opening the privileges of the National Banking system to all banking associations depositing 5 per cent bonds as security for their circulation, and complying with the law in other respects. His bill, as originally drawn, permitted the banks to hold the amount of one-half their resources in bonds bearing 3 65-100 per cent interest, in consideration for their redeeming their notes in New York. The Western members strongly oppose any provision requiring the redemption of notes in New York, and Mr. Merriam has omitted this provision, in order to strengthen the bill. There is so much opposition to a free banking law on the part of the National Banks, and these institutions are so powerful and so influential in shaping legislation, that there is no reason to expect that Mr. Merriam's bill, or any measure intended to accomplish the same purpose, will pass this session. It is stated that eighty members of the House own National Bank stock. It would not, however, be just to suppose that all of those members would be influenced by the ownership of this stock so as to vote against free banking. Some are known to be in favor of such a bill as Mr. Merriam's.

THE CHEROKEE LAND SETTLERS.

The Senate, although arresting progress thereon, to-day, seems disposed to pass the bill for the relief of the settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands, dispossessed by reason of the Jay railroad grant. As it refused to cut down the allowance of lands provided for each settler, by a vote of 2 to 1, the proposed relief bill on this subject received a favorable report at the hands of the Committee on Public Lands, last session. The present bill was introduced by Senator Pomeroy, and provides that all those persons who made settlement in the Cherokee neutral lands, with a view of acquiring title under the Homestead act, and who were obliged to abandon them on account of subsequent railroad complications, be entitled to enter on any other public lands belonging to the United States, under the usual conditions governing homestead settlements, and that the time for their residence on the neutral lands be allowed to count on these other lands, with a view to the more speedily acquiring a patent. A bill similar to this has, also, been favorably considered by the House Committee on Public Lands, and it will undoubtedly become a law the present session.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Both the Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs have now similar propositions before them, which are intended to secure a more efficient and honest administration of Indian affairs in the several Territories. When these propositions take the form of bills, they will be largely devoted to details, limiting the powers of Superintendents, Agents, and Sub-Agents to pay money, make contracts, or sell Government stores, and making the papers and vouchers concerning these matters open at all times to public inspection.

THE TWO PER CENT BILL.

The House, to-day, by a vote of 103 to 53, passed the Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois Two Per Cent Fund bill, which has been pending so long. It will be remembered that these claims amount to something like $1,300,000, of which these three States are entitled to about an equal share. It is based on the failure of Congress to expend the amount for internal improvements within these States agreed on in their enabling acts. In the case of Ohio, Congress provided that 5 per cent of the proceeds of all public land sold should be devoted to internal improvements, 3 per cent to be expended by the State, and 2 per cent by the General Government, to complete the national road through the State. The road never was completed, and most of the money derived from the land sales was spent on that portion of it lying in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. The Indiana Enabling Act provided that 3 per cent of the land sales should be expended by the General Government for the construction of roads leading to the State, and that 3 per cent should be paid to the State. Illinois has given 3 per cent for educational purposes, and Congress agreed to spend 2 per cent for roads in the State. In neither case were the obligations of the Government fulfilled. In 1836 the policy was changed, and the States subsequently admitted were guaranteed the whole 5 per cent to expend as they chose.

BOSTON RELIEF BILL.

It seems to be generally conceded that the Judiciary Committee will report adversely on the constitutionality of the Boston Relief bill, although the report will not be forthcoming till after the holidays. It is now contemplated in such an event to ask for an usual appropriation for the purposes of relief, such as was proposed by the substitute to the Chicago Relief bill.

THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

The statement of Senator Morton, lately made in the Senate, that he had repeatedly called together the members of the Pomeroy-Caldwell Investigation Committee, but without success, has suggested a resolution, which is to be introduced in the Senate immediately after the holidays, calling for the appointment of a Committee of seven to proceed to Topeka, the capital of Kansas, and there thoroughly sift the charges preferred by the last Legislature of that State. A letter was to-day written to Colonel Snoddy, the Chairman of the Kansas Senate Investigation Committee, informing him of the proposed action, and requesting his co-operation in the matter. Another letter of similar import will follow to-morrow, addressed to S. C. Cobb, Speaker of the last House and member-elect of Congress. The spur to this sudden action is not only in the indifference and tardiness of the Senate Committee in making its report, but also in the fact that numerous letters have made their way here from Kansas, in which it is charged that Pomeroy has again been tampering with voters in the late county elections in that State, with the view of securing the return of a considerable number of Senators and Representatives favorable to his re-election. Proof positive of corruption is offered in some of these letters.

PERSONAL.

Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, whose term expires on the 4th of March next, last evening received a letter from the Governor of Ohio, in which the latter tenders him the Presidency of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Columbus, and presses its acceptance in the most earnest terms. Mr. Patterson, it will be remembered, resigned, on his election to the Senate, a Professorship in Dartmouth College, where he was regarded as a scholar of remarkable attainments. In consequence of representations lately made to him by eminent authority, that the Legislature of New Hampshire seriously regretted its action in not re-electing him, thereby leaving the inference that a second term was open to him on the expiration of Mr. Cragin's term of four years, it is uncertain whether he will accept the offer of Governor Noyes, or return to his Professorship at Dartmouth, which, he has been given to understand, is always open to him. While undetermined as to his action in the premises, he will probably return to New Hampshire and resume his old academic labors. The public sentiment of that State strongly favors this course, and his friends predict his certain return to the Senate.

The Hon. Carl Schurz has accepted an invitation from the Regents of Dartmouth College to give a course of lectures before the students of that institute during the holidays.

THE CHICAGO POSTMASTER.

The name of General McArthur will be sent to the Senate to-morrow, for Postmaster at Chicago, vice Eastman, resigned. The papers recommending this appointment were forwarded to the White House by the Postmaster General to-day.

A CLAIM REJECTED.

The Committee on Claims of the House, at their session this morning, disposed of the claim of Richard H. Garrett for compensation for the destruction of his barn and contents, in the capture of J. Wilkes Booth. The claim has been vigorously pressed, but the view, that the destruction of the barn and property was the lawless act of soldiers, prevailed, and the claim was rejected by an almost unanimous vote.

A SPECIMEN OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

A few days ago the President sent to the Senate a batch of nominations, included in which was the name of Mr. Cobb, a brother of one of the Representatives from North Carolina, to be Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the district embracing Tennessee, Mississippi, etc. The Senate has confirmed all of these nominations, except that of Mr. Cobb, which was referred to the Finance Committee, certain charges against him of a damaging character being in existence. It is alleged that, while Assessor in one of the Virginia Districts, a year or two ago, Cobb was guilty of several very improper acts, among which is that of allowing whiskey to be drawn by outside individuals from a number of barrels, which had been seized and were at the time under his protection. Affidavits have been made by at least three of the eleven Assistant Assessors who were engaged under him, that, on entering his service, they were given to understand that the proper discharge of their legitimate duties should be subordinate to their endeavors to pack the Nominating Convention, in order to secure the choice of Cobb as candidate for Congress. In this he signally failed. Out of thirty-two votes in the Convention, he received only one, the remaining thirty-one having been cast for Mr. Platt, the then Representative of the district, against whom Cobb's scheming was especially directed.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President has signed the act for constructing bridges over the Ohio River.

CORRECTION.

In the report of the vote in the House last Monday, on Hale's concurrent resolution against removing from army regimental colors the names of the battles of the rebellion, it was stated that only four Democrats voted for the resolution. There were twelve Democrats who voted for it, viz.: Bell, Hibbard, Parker (New Hampshire), Getz, Griffith, McClelland, Speer (Pennsylvania), Holman, Munson (Indiana), Rogers, Tuthill, and Slater.

NEW BANK.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the following banks to commence business: American German National Bank, Paducah, Ky., with a capital of $100,000; and the Third National Bank, Urbana, O., with a capital of $100,000.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President has signed the act for the removal of the disabilities of S. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; and the act authorizing the issuance of college scrip to the State of Arkansas.

JANUARY INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the Department will commence the payment of interest due Jan. 1, 1873, on Saturday the 21st inst., without rebate.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

President Grant visited the Capitol this afternoon, and for some minutes occupied the President's room in that building, where he held conversation with several Senators on business matters. These, it is inferred, had reference to the Vienna Exhibition, as it is known he expressed his desire to have American productions largely represented, but feared an appropriation of only $100,000, as proposed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was not sufficient for the purpose; and he also spoke of the importance of an early appropriation to enable the Commissioners to resume their investigation of the outrages on the Texas border. Though he made no special recommendation in transmitting to Congress the report of the Commissioners, he has personally interested himself on the subject, by obtaining additional information with a view to such action as may protect the Texan border from Mexican incursions.

SENATOR FRANK BLAIR.

A letter from Montgomery Blair will appear in the *Chronicle* to-morrow, correcting the statement of that journal, to-day, that General Blair was so seriously ill as to leave little hope of his resuming his seat in the Senate. Mr. Blair says this report is calculated to affect General Blair's election, and he gives extracts from late letters of Colonel Gantt, General Blair's neighbor and friend, saying that the General is much better, and that his cure is steadily and rapidly advancing.

GOING HOME.

A number of members of Congress intend leaving for their homes to-morrow.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

THE CHEROKEE LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of settlers on Cherokee lands. The bill was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

The bill authorizing the First Chester National Bank of Mount Vernon, Indiana, to change its location and name, was passed.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, to secure a more efficient and honest administration of Indian affairs, providing that all records, contracts, and other papers relating to or connected with the official duty of any Indian superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, shall be open to public inspection during all reasonable business hours; that the distribution of Indian goods and supplies shall be made in public, and, among other things, that no vouchers or receipts shall be signed that are not fully filled up. Referred.

By Mr. HARLAN, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Creek Indians for the cession of a part of their reservation. Referred.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ky.) formally announced the death of his late colleague, Garrett Davis, and delivered an eulogy, which was attentively listened to. He was followed by Messrs. VICKERS, CAMERON, THURMAN, SUMNER, BAYARD, and TRUMBULL.

Mr. SUMNER, in his remarks, made allusion to Seward and Greeley as contemporaries of Davis, and, like him, followers of Henry Clay.

After the addresses, the customary resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANKS.

On motion of Mr. MONROE, the bill was passed authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to examine the condition of the savings banks in the District of Columbia.

THE TWO PER CENT LAND-SALE CLAIMS.

The House resumed the bill, taken up yesterday, concerning a settlement with the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois of the 2 per cent land claim, under the act of March 3, 1857.

At the conclusion of the debate the bill passed—yeas, 103; nays, 52.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, the main item of controversy being the appropriation of $1,241,920 for the improvement of Government property in the District of Columbia. Without disposing of the question, the Committee, after a long discussion, rose; and eulogies on the late Senator Davis, of Kentucky, were delivered, after which the House

Adjourned.

# WALL STREET.

## Review of the Money, Gold, Stock, Bond, and Produce Markets.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Foreign advices to-day report consols ¼ lower in London, and American securities unchanged. Private despatches from Frankfort say that bills on London and American securities have declined, both changes being the effect of dear money there. Should this stringency continue, it would lead to a renewal of specie shipments from London to the Continent, which would react on our market.

MONEY.

Money continued very stringent to-day. Early in the day rates ranged from 1-32 to ¼, but later there was an advance to 3-16@¼, and late business on the street was at ¼ long after 3 o'clock. The demand from the stock brokers was very pressing, and the stringency equal to almost anything previously witnessed this season. Mercantile paper is nominally 10@12 per cent for prime names. The stringency is in a great measure artificial, but an opportunity for the manipulation of the market has been partly made by the Treasury, which has been contracting this month, taking in the legal tenders issued in October, also withdrawing money placed in the banks at the same time.

The recent decision at Albany, that National Banks are amendable to the State Usury law, creates no surprise. The subject will be brought before the United States Supreme Court, where there is little doubt a different ruling will be made. At least, this is the opinion of leading bankers here.

There was another cash squeeze in gold this morning, which cost borrowers as high as 5-16 of 1 per cent per day.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was very dull, and scarcely any business was transacted. The squeeze in cash gold did not weaken the rate.

STOCKS.

In the stock market business was moderately active, the advance of Western Union and Pacific Mail being the only special features. Nothing of consequence transpired at the meeting of the Pacific Mail Directors.

GOLD.

Gold was weak, declining from 113 to 111¾.

BONDS.

Government bonds were steady in the morning, but closed at a slight decline.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes lower and heavy. Grain closes lower for spring and strong for winter. The business is mainly confined to car lots for milling. Pork was quiet but steady, at $13.50 for new mess for December, with sales of 250 bbls at $13.25 for old mess, and $14.00 for uninspected new, and $11.50 for extra prime. Cut meats exhibited an active business in shoulders, which were steady. Sales, 50 boxes packed bellies at 7¾c. Bacon was in fair demand, and the market ruled steady. Sales, 500 boxes short clear for January at 7¾@; 500 boxes long and short for January at 7c. Long clear on spot is about 7c. Lard is in demand for future, but quiet on the spot. One hundred and fifty tierces new Western sold at 7¾c for future delivery; 750 tierces for January sold at 7¾c; and 250 tierces for April at 8⅛c.

# MR. GREELEY'S WILL.

## Further Proceedings in the Surrogate's Court at West Chester, N. Y.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The contested Greeley will case had a further hearing in court to-day, but the prospect of an amicable settlement seems as distant as ever. Miss Ida Greeley presented her deed giving her sister Gabrielle half the estate, and Mr. Greeley's brother Nathan, and his three sisters, presented their quit claim on any bequests. Yet no satisfactory conclusion was reached. The quit claim was drawn up in consideration of the nominal sum of one dollar, the understanding being that Mr. Greeley's daughters will deal equitably with them without a legal appeal. Mr. Greeley's brother Nathan was in court to-day, and gave testimony regarding the farm he occupies near Erie, Pa. He has lived on it for over forty years, and it was finally purchased for him by his brother. Nathan Greeley looks like a hard-working farmer, and has little resemblance to Horace except in complexion. His eyes are blue, small, and suspicious. His hair auburn and gray, and his whiskers a positive red. His stature is about 5 feet 9.

Thomas N. Booker, foreman of the *Tribune* newsroom, was examined at length concerning Mr. Greeley's last illness. Mr. Booker's belief is that he was insane.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—In Surrogate Court, at West Chester, to-day, proceedings were resumed in proving Mr. Greeley's last will. Original Hart was the first witness. His testimony explained how he went to Dr. Choate's on the afternoon of Nov. 29, at the request of his (witness') father, to ascertain if the will had been executed. He was accompanied by a Mr. Haines. On reaching the house he saw Miss Ida Greeley and Mr. Stuart. Witness and they went into Mr. Greeley's room. Mr. Greeley recognized the witness. Mr. Stuart had in his hands the last will of Mr. Greeley, written Nov. 9, and, showing it to Mr. Greeley, asked him if it was his last will. Mr. Greeley answered "No." Mr. Hart then spoke to Mr. Greeley, calling his close attention to the will. Mr. Greeley raised his head from the pillow, looked at the will, and said "Yes, it was." Mr. Greeley requested that Hart and Aunty Samson should be the subscribing witnesses.

The counsel for the contestants asked for a modification of the deed which had been made by Ida Greeley in favor of her sister, Gabrielle. It was produced, as previously reported. It deeds half the property to Gabrielle.

Wm. E. Robinson was examined, and produced a will written by Mr. Greeley in September, 1857. It was not read.

Nathan Barnes Greeley, a brother of Mr. Greeley, was examined, but his testimony had reference only to the farm in Wayne County, Penn.

A release from the brother and the three sisters of Mr. Greeley was produced in court, in which they disavowed all pretension to any interest in Mr. Greeley's property.

The testimony of Thomas N. Booker showed that on the 11th of November Mr. Greeley's manner and language were such as to attract serious attention. On the 15th of November his manner and language were still more strange, and the witness felt convinced that Mr. Greeley was irrational.

The contestants express a determination to push the proceedings to the end.

# WASHINGTON.

### Shall the Indian Territory Be Modernized?---Shall It Be the Indian's?

### [L]etter from Chief W. P. Ross---Talk with E. C. Boudinot.

### A Full Inquiry Into the Great Reservation---Its Biography and Resources.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1872.

A question which will come before Congress this winter, and probably before each succeeding Congress until it be settled, is that of the Indian Territory. At the present time, a railway from Missouri and Kansas to Texas runs southwestwardly entirely across this nondescript and vast district. Several other railways halt at the boundary of the Indian country, unable to go through. Along the Kansas line, the Texas line, the Arkansas line, and also in the southwestern corner of Missouri, large towns have grown up right against the Indian region, and embanked against it, so to speak.

Finding little or no *data* in this city affecting the country, I addressed a letter, in the latter part of November, to the new Chief of the Cherokee Nation, William P. Ross, Esq. The following letter, received from this capable Chief, will be interesting, as it is an autograph letter, and sufficiently shows the culture, prudence, and diplomacy of the leading Cherokee. It is dated Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, Dec. 1, 1872:

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF THE CHEROKEES.

GATH: Your favor of the 20th ult. reached me at Tahlequah while very much occupied with duties just devolved upon me of a public character. For this cause I am longer in acknowledging it than was intended. I need hardly assure you that its reception afforded me great pleasure, and that I shall be sure to avail myself of a very early opportunity to lay before you some of the information in regard to Cherokee affairs if you desire. I am now expecting to leave for Washington, so as to reach there by the 10th inst, when, with your permission, I shall endeavor, in person, to present at least the leading views we entertain here of the Indian question. There are two facts, however, connected with it, so far as it relates to the "Indian Territory," and the projected Government for the same, which admit of no doubt. *First*—The Indians ask no change in their relations to the Government, but oppose it. *Second*—The movement is not in their interest, but in that of railroads, squatters who perch around our borders, and aspirants who hope for the creation of new offices. Further, no change can be made, without the consent of the Indians, that will not violate the National faith, and precipitate a condition of affairs fraught with very grave considerations to them.

Knowing the very influential character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and the wide celebrity which attaches [etc., etc., etc., etc.], I shall esteem it a most fortunate event for the Indians if, in the pending struggle before Congress, they should receive their kind consideration. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WILL. P. ROSS.

A CHEROKEE DISSENTIENT.

About the time the above letter was received, I also fell in with an eminent Cherokee, who has been known in Washington City for many years as an advocate of dividing the Indian lands and owning them in severalty. This was Elias C. Boudinot, a man of about 32 years of age, who has assumed to meet Governor Ross in debate, both in Washington and through the columns of newspapers. With him I held an interesting interview, which may lighten up the question as the minority of the half-breed Indians consider it.

BOUDINOT'S POSITION.

"Mr. Boudinot," said the correspondent, "I have been reading some of your speeches. You wish the lands in the Cherokee Nation surveyed, and the Indians given a fixed amount *pro rata*, to which each Indian will be confined as his property."

"Yes, sir; there is no law at all which the people consider, as such, in the Indian country. When a man pitches upon a piece of land, and improves it, he is not generally molested, [illegible]t he has no title whatever to [illegible] same, and if he exercises the [illegible]ression of his individual opinion [illegible]ch a way as to excite the prejudices of his [illegible]e, or to cross the ambitious purposes of [illegible]ad-men, he can be murdered legally, as I have been had I remained at my home. I have studied law, and lived at Fay[illegible] Little Rock, Washington, and other [illegible]d I want a home and business like [illegible]e have in other States. At Vinita, I [illegible]ved a large tract of land, and made [illegible]me. I declared for the opening up [illegible]n country, without regard to any [illegible]ts, but simply because our people [illegible] tired of the present condition of [illegible]ible authority. Of course, my [illegible] were denounced by the Chiefs, and [illegible] told me I would be murdered, like [illegible] I stayed in the country."

[illegible]DIANS FROM A BALLOON VIEW.

"[illegible] give me some information of the [illegible]he Indians in the Indian Territory, [illegible]ntry itself?"

[illegible]ot took out a memorandum book, [illegible]s follows:

"[illegible]country, Mr. Gath, there are 87 [res]ervations in all, and 191 organized [ba]nds of Indians. All the Indian [illegible]l land together make 91,283,840 [acres, i]ncluding the Indian Territory, where [illegible]0,000 acres. In the Indian Territory [illegible] Indians; and outside of it in [illegible]e 177,103 Indians. The total In[dian p]opulation under the American Government [illegible] said to be 300,000, but this includes [the] Alaskans. Now, within the Indian Territory, each person would have 800 acres of land [if it] were divided *pro rata*, and each Indian outside would have 515 acres from the division of [the] other reservations. At the present time, [the] persons get all the advantages under our [Tri]bal Government, while the great mass of our [pe]ople are poor, possessed of nothing; and, in [illegible] tribes, the question is really agitated of returning wholly to savage life. I have urged that this land should be surveyed, and a homestead given to each Indian, to be untaxed and to be inalienable for [his] lifetime,—say for twenty years. If my voice could reach the Indians, I could agitate this matter with effect; but we have only one newspaper in the Cherokee Nation, edited by my brother, William Penn Boudinot. He prints the whole of Mr. Ross' speeches in the Cherokee language, but does not dare to print mine, and he has written to me several times to go out of the country because it was not safe for me there."

THE CIVILIZED INDIAN'S HEAD.

"Mr. Boudinot, what are the condition of education in the Indian Territory?"

"Well, sir, the statistics assume there are [illegible]23,407 ignorant Indians, and 15,000 educated Indians and [illegible] are very well educated. Some of our people [illegible] cated indeed, and [illegible]ovements in many cases compare well with those of Texas, Kansas, and Arkansas. No white man can live amongst us, unless he has married an Indian woman, or has been taken into a tribe. It is set down that there are 1,575 white[s] resident in the Indian country. We have, besides, 13,400 negroes. The whites amongst us must, in the nature of things, be of the rough and outlaw class. These are the men who inspire the Indian's jealousy [illegible] I may mention of civilization. The negroes among [illegible] are very often more influential than leading Indians. This is because the negro understands the white man's nature better than the Indian, and is more flexible in his faculties. But the [illegible]ed people of the United States may as well understand that none of the Indians in the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations have any political or civil rights. They can neither vote nor own property, and it is no offence to commit any violence upon them."

"Do you believe, Mr. Boudinot, that the statistics you have just given me from the official tables are correct?"

"No; I believe that there are 5,000 whites in the Indian Territory. Along our borders, refugees from all the neighboring States hide from justice and carry on horse-stealing. Some time ago, a regular band was discovered, who carried on their depredations between Texas and Missouri. At another time, a lot of white men crossed from Kansas, and built a town of a thousand inhabitants on the Verdigris, which had to be burned before the squatters could be removed."

THE FIRST PEEP OF NO MAN'S LAND.

"Can you give me some idea as to how the Indian country would strike a stranger if he were allowed to enter it, say from Fort Smith? Who would he encounter, and what would he see?"

"Well, sir, if you merely entered it to look at the country, and go through it, you would not probably be molested, and might receive some very excellent hospitality from the farmers, most of whom live in double log-cabins, pretty much like the pioneers in Arkansas and Missouri. You would see a country very far superior to that which the Cherokees lost in Georgia and Tennessee; for nothing is more mistaken than the idea that, when the United States removed us from the Southern States, it gave us bad land in exchange. I think none will deny that the Indian Territory, where we live at present, has the most beautiful climate, and some of the best land and natural properties, in the world.

THE EJECTERS.

"If you were to *settle*, however, at any spot in the Indian Territory, you would be reported to the Chief of the tribe, and the complaint carried up to the Governor of the Indian Nation where you might be; and he, in turn, would call upon the United States Military Commander to remove you. You would be removed by force, without loss of time,—ten days being the outside generally given for preparation. But so large is the Indian's domain, and so few are the settlements, that you might ride quite across the whole Territory without seeing a living soul. It has been done frequently, I am told, by herders and horsemen who enter from Texas, say from Sherman, and pass quite through to Kansas unnoticed. Our country is mountainous in many places, often densely wooded, with deep streams, and river bottoms, and chaparral where one might hide. We have a few little clusters of cabins called towns, such as

TAHLEQUAH,

the capital of the Cherokee Nation, which has from 300 to 400 people, and is built around a square, in the middle of which is a State-House containing the Supreme Court rooms,—a neat brick building, which cost $15,000. Several stores are upon the square; some are built of brick, and some are two stories high. This town is about twenty-five miles from Fort Gibson, where there are above a thousand people, Indians and soldiers, resident. This fort stands in an angle between the Confederate or Southern Cherokees, the Ross or Northern Cherokees, and the Creek Nation. General Grierson commands

FORT GIBSON,

which may be said to be the biggest town in all the Indian country. The great events in the modern history of the Nation lay right in this neighborhood. The two fine streams of the Indian country—the Verdigris and the Grand Rivers—fall into the Arkansas close together, and near by Fort Gibson. At the Fort, also, the great highway from Fort Scott and Missouri comes down on the west side of Grand River, and crosses the Arkansas Ferry. About forty miles south of this ferry, the road again crosses the Canadian River, near North Fork. This is a small town, in a central position to all the Indians; and a good many think that, if our country is ever opened up, the Capital will be at this place. The old road goes on southwest, and crosses the Red River into Texas at Colbert's Ferry. Now, sir, you can see at the present time a hundred wagons at any of these ferries, waiting to cross over and take emigrants to Texas. The rush of people to that country surpasses anything of the sort that I have seen. More people seem to come from Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota, than even from the Southern States, on the road to Texas.

THE INEVITABLE.

"Above us and below us, two great States are developing with unexampled speed; and it is perfectly useless to suppose that we can keep, under our tribal conditions, a vast central empire like the Indian Territory undeveloped, with Texas now rapidly approaching two millions of people, on the south, and Kansas, which approximates half a million, on the north. Whether the Indians accede to my suggestions or not, mere agitation of the question would prepare the minds of our people for the inevitable."

BOUDINOT ON GRANT.

"What do you think, Mr. Boudinot, of General Grant's proposition to drive all the Indians in the country into the Indian Territory, and make one vast reservation of them there?"

"Well, sir, you might as well talk of driving all the buffaloes in the United States up into Maine. If it could be done, they would make a Pandemonium of the Indian country, and the Cherokees would be the first to fly out of it, before the Apaches and the class of prowling fiends who constitute many of the wild tribes. There is no natural affiliation between the Indians of widely-different types, and the white man is far more popular with a Cherokee than, for example, a wild Osage or Kiowa. We have already, in the Indian Territory, several tribes which are as wild as the buffalo. The Kiowas and Comanches have been raiding upon the Chickasaws, who are, in many respects, the ablest people in the Indian country; and, at the late St. Louis Fair, they took the three leading prizes for the best cotton. If you will give me your map, I will show you more clearly how the Indians are distributed amongst us."

THE MAP BROUGHT DOWN.

Mr. Boudinot took the map of the Indian country, which presents the appearance of an enormous frying-pan, with the long handle sticking out to the west. Right in the middle of the eastern boundary, the Arkansas River descends into the State of Arkansas at Fort Smith; and, about 80 miles inland, it divides into the Canadian and Arkansas, each of which rivers again divides farther up in the country; while, meantime, the Red River of Louisiana, which makes the southern boundary of the Indian Territory, separates, far up, into the Washita and the main Red River. Several of the Arkansas broken ranges of mountains are scattered over the country for 200 miles. Said Mr. Boudinot:

A GOOD RESUME.

"There are four great semi-civilized Indian tribes in this Indian Territory. The Cherokees have the country on the Lower Arkansas and along the Grand Verdigris River, and there are 14,000 of them, including whites and negroes, and they possess 14,000,000 acres held in common, and not in severalty.

THE CHEROKEES

are generally held to be the most adept of Indians, and, at the same time, to have more trickery than any of the other Indians. They are diminishing in numbers, and some of them are quite rich, and, as they are better armed than any other red men, the wild Indians do not much molest them. When we moved into the Territory first, the Osages disliked us, and excited a warfare that went on for years; but at last a truce was agreed upon, and we got along peaceably enough, although I have heard many a Cherokee say that we were not popular with the Sioux and other great Northern Confederacies. My relative, Stand Watie, who has been a great character amongst us, says that once, when he was in St. Louis, he and his companions fell in with a lot of Sioux, and, recognizing each other to be red men, a drink was proposed. As they were about to drink, the leading Sioux said to Stand Watie:

"'What tribe, brother?'

"'Cherokee,' replied the General.

"The other Indian dropped his glass, and drew his knife with an expression of hate, and said:

"'You *Cherokee*.—too much G—d d—n!'"

THE WILD TRIBES.

"When the Cherokees moved from Georgia, they brought above 22,000 souls. West of us are the Osages, who number about 3,000; they are as wild as bucks, wear skins and go half-naked, are always hunting, and are the largest race of men on the American Continent. They are all about six feet three inches high, but I heard one of their Chiefs say that they are now a small and diminished race compared to other times, when, according to his account, they averaged about seven feet. He said that tobacco and the luxuries of civilized life had reduced them."

LITTLE MEN AND LITTLE TRIBES.

"The Cheyennes and Arapahoes have a large reservation west of the Osages, I believe?"

"Yes, there are 2,000 Arapahoes and 2,000 Cheyennes, nearly all perfectly wild; and south of them are the wild Kiowas and 5,000 Comanches, who are said to be the best riders on this Continent. Besides, there are a dozen little tribes, each with an agent, a treaty, and perfect independence, which are utterly contemptible in numbers. There are not above 80 Senecas, 150 Quapaws, and 200 Shawnees. There are 60 or 80 Pottawatomies, and about 600 Sacs and Foxes. These little tribes receive all the consideration of great Confederacies like ours, and they generally have one or two hucksters or traders, who, with the Indian Agent or missionary,—for he is about the same thing,—nurture their prejudices in order to control the tribe and do trading.

THE GREAT [illegible]RED NATION.

"You may put it down, then, in general terms, that the great Northern tribe of the Indian country, bordering on Kansas, is the Cherokees. The Grand River, which traverses part of their country, is one of the most beautiful streams in the world,—a clear spring branch, into which pour numberless tributaries, and all that come from the east are as clear as well-water, while those from the West are generally discolored. The climate differs little from Arkansas or Southern Kansas. Some of the finest apples in the world grew over that country, and fine wheat and corn stand in all the fields. We have plenty of salt, both in solution and strewn over the plains. The timber in our country is well distributed, and, in that respect, we have much the advantage over Kansas. The best timber we have is, perhaps, on the Verdigris River, where I have seen the most enormous walnut trees of which you have any idea. There is plenty of coal on the west side of Grand River,—some of the best, in fact, in the Western country,—and plenty of lead lies in our Nation. None of these things are developed in any degree, and I do not believe they ever will be while we live as at present.

GIRDLED ROUND ABOUT BY STEAM.

"Two railroads—one descending through Missouri, and one from Kansas—meet at the town of Vinita, which has about 150 people. From this point of junction, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road passes along the border of the Creek Nation, through the Choctaw Nation, and enters Texas within the limits of the Chickasaw Nation. In other words, the road runs 280 miles through the Indian country, passing from Sedalia, in Missouri, by Fort Scott and Chetopa, and thence, by Vinita, Fort Gibson, and North Fork, to Sherman. It would be an anomalous thing for you to see the Pullman palace cars running every day through the length and breadth of our Territory,—Indians and whites riding together; emigrants and Chiefs passing over the pleasant prairie-land, in sight of agreeable mountains, and often through woods and by many delightful streams."

"What are the roads, Mr. Boudinot, which come up to the Cherokee boundary?"

"Well, sir, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Road, of which Mr. Joy is the chief spirit, descends through Kansas to the Town of Coffeeville, right on our boundary, which now has 2,500 people. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road has built up a town right on the Kansas line, called Chetopa, which has 3,000 people. The Missouri, Fort Scott & Gulf Road—the same which got the Cherokee Neutral Lands, and which Mr. Joy controls—comes also to the Kansas line, and stops there at a town of 4,000 people, called Baxter's Springs. Meanwhile, on the Missouri side, the Town of Seneca has about 1,000 people waiting to come in. Had the Arkansas carpet-baggers not spent the money prematurely, we should also have the Little Rock & Fort Smith Road in running order up to the Arkansas line; for along much of that road, I am told, the embankment exists, and the ties are rotting for want of use. Fort Smith has 5,000 people, and Van Buren, nearly opposite, close to our boundary, has 2,500 people besides; both these towns are a little dull at present, because the railroad comes into the Indian Territory, and not into Arkansas, and is carrying away traffic from them which used to take the route of the Arkansas River.

THE ARGUMENT.

"Thus, you see," continued Mr. Boudinot, "large towns are assembling right on our line, composed of people who have come to stay. Nothing can be more certain than that these populations, obeying the instincts of a moving people like the Americans, are bound to go over that line some way; and, under the present system, they will accomplish in a mean way what we might as well admit and prepare for with some statesmanship. They may either mix with our people, and debauch them, and build up a population which is neither one thing nor the other; or they may move in with the Indian's consent, and be restricted to homesteads, which shall be sold for the benefit of our people, and give us a large school-fund, and thoroughly imbue us with the civilization of the time."

THE TEXAS SIDE.

"Are there not also number of towns assembled on your Texas border?"

"Yes, half a dozen. There is Sherman, with 3,000 people, and Dennison, Bonham, Paris, and Clarkesville, averaging 3,000 apiece, right across the Red River from the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

"THE RICHEST MAN

in all the Indian Nations makes his money within the Territory, and enjoys it just over the line, in the Town of Paris."

"Who is that person?"

"Old Bob Jones,—a Choctaw. He has several plantations on the Red River, and is worth $1,500,000. Before the war, he had above 400 negroes and property in New Orleans. His store and fine residence are at Paris, Texas, and is a first-class business-man."

BOUDINOT ON THE CREEKS.

"The next of the great emigrating tribes south of the Cherokees is the Creek Nation, is it not?"

"Yes. The Creeks number about 13,000 people, and they seem to be in a more demoralized condition than any of the great Indian Confederacies. They are divided into two nearly equal parties, one of which is headed by the Chief, Chicote, a full-blood, and by Colonel U. N. McIntosh, who is the ablest man in the Creek Nation, and these want modern institutions and an intelligent form of government. The other party, which used to be headed by one Sands, demand a complete reaction and return to the promiscuous disorder of a savage condition. These bands had a thousand men on each side in arms, and a message was sent to Colonel Grierson, at Fort Gibson, asking him to come over and help on the savage side.

"Grierson said:

"'I am watching you fellows over there, and shall have nothing to do with your quarrels; but, after a while, when you get to fighting, I will just pitch in and lick you both.'

"Between the forks of the Arkansas River, just east of the Creeks, is what is called the Canadian district, where, by general consent, the defeated Confederate element of the Cherokees reside, in order to avoid any difficulty with the Federal Cherokees."

THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW COUNTRY.

"What of the country and population under the Choctaws and Chickasaws?"

"Those two nations occupy a very different country from ours, and an admirable country in many respects, and they cultivate cotton, which we cannot do with much effect, because our land is too high and cold. The Choctaws have a large tract in the corner between Arkansas and Texas. I am inclined to believe that the Choctaws and Chickasaws enjoy a pleasanter social condition than we Cherokees; because, after they removed to the Indian country, they had no such series of bloody murders and civil feuds as did we. From the beginning, they have maintained more order. The effect is seen in the extraordinary fact that this very proposition of mine, to have our lands surveyed and homesteads given to us in severalty, has been voted by the Chickasaws of their own motion, and they are now asking Congress to do just what the Cherokees want to murder me for proposing. In the Chickasaw Nation is to be found the richest bed of petroleum on this continent. The Chickasaws have more force of character than any Indians I have ever met. Their Chief, Harris, is a half-breed, while the Chief of the Choctaws is a full-blood, Governor Wright, and was educated in Kentucky.

THE NEGRO INDIANS.

"As I have said to you, the negroes have no political or civil rights among these lower nations. There are above 6,000 negroes in the tribes. The Chickasaws themselves number only 4,500, and the Choctaws about 6,000. The Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Cherokees have about one million dollars for each nation on deposit in Washington, the interest of which they get annually.

THE SEMINOLES.

"I omitted to speak of the Seminoles, who live to the west of the Creeks, and have several hundred thousand dollars. This money was given to them for their lands in the States, whence they were removed."

THE WHOLE WORLD KIN.

"I suppose, Mr. Boudinot, you have politics and politicians, just like other people?"

"Yes, and education is so unequal amongst the Indians that a prominent Chief, well cultured and fond of the enjoyments of civilized life, can do better with affairs as they stand than by any general progress or illumination of his people. I make no personal charges on this score, but you see that the Governors, who are the leading Chiefs in each tribe, receive a salary from the United States of about $1,000 a year. This is the least of all their emoluments, for it is they who select the delegates to come from the tribe annually to Washington. These delegates receive $10 a day and all necessary expenses from the United States, and they have the manipulation of the Indian money at the Capital. For example, they select an attorney to take charge of their business at the Department, and agree with him that he shall charge $10,000 for his services, while, by a private agreement, he is made to take only $5,000, and the other $5,000 becomes the spoil of the influential men in the delegation."

HALF-BREED VS. FULL-BLOOD.

"Is there not some feeling, Mr. Boudinot, amongst the full-blood Indians against the half-breeds?"

"Yes, there always has been. An Indian with a white admixture and education may be supposed to have more tact and adroitness than a man with wholly savage origin; but this feeling is much intensified by the ambition of the naturalized whites, who invariably take the side of the more ignorant element, and incite it to distrust those people who should be best able to sympathize with what is just in both white and Indian,—I mean the half-breeds.

THE BLOODY PINS.

"We have in existence what is called the Keetoowah Society, or Pin Society, the members of which are called Pins. This is a society of full-bloods, secretly organized to keep up the antipathy and to intimidate half-breeds. Its author is charged to be a very extraordinary man by the name of Jones, a son of a missionary who was born and resided in the Indian Territory. He is a citizen of the Cherokee Nation, an Indian Agent, and a Baptist missionary. The fact of the society leaked out, it is said, from the discovery that every member of it wore a pin under his hunting shirt, which he could snow to a fellow-member as the proof of fraternity. It is charged, and believed, that the Pins were in the habit of meeting together and appointing obnoxious persons to be killed, and balloting for the assassin. This society was organized in 1856, and is still in existence in the Cherokee Nation.

THE CHEROKEE LANGUAGE AND PRESS.

"Mr. Boudinot, you made some reference to the fact that your brother edited the only newspaper in the Indian country. How is that printed?"

Answer: "The paper is called the *Cherokee Advocate*, and it circulates probably 1,000 copies. My brother is named William Penn Boudinot, for that is a favorite prenomen amongst the Indians all through the Territory. The type is made in Philadelphia, and my brother is probably as able a man as the Cherokees have produced. The characters are Cherokee, and are 78 in number. They were invented by an extraordinary genius by the name of George Guess, or *Sequoyah*. He was a man without culture, who one day saw a person in Georgia writing a letter, and he asked what the man was doing. They told him that the man was talking on paper, and that the 'Great Father' at Washington City could take that paper and interpret it. Guess said that he did not see why an Indian should not talk on paper as well as a white man, and he shut himself up in his wigwam for about two weeks, and everybody thought he was crazy, while all the time he was inventing a Cherokee alphabet. They were syllabic characters as he arranged them, which can be easily learned, and there is scarcely a grown Cherokee who does not read the system. The delegates who come to Washington every winter write home what is passing, so that our people are kept perfectly informed. Poor Guess, the inventor of our symbols, grew frightened at the effect of his own invention; he saw everybody reading and the old savage habits broken up, which he had not designed, for he was not a philanthropist, but merely a man with a prodigious faculty of invention. It is a tradition, I believe, that he wandered off to Mexico and died, but his widow received a pension from the Cherokees.

BOUDINOT'S GRIEVANCE.

"You are the gentleman, Mr. Boudinot, whose tobacco factory was broken up by the Internal Revenue officers?"

"Yes, sir. I lost almost everything I had in the world; the Supervisor of Revenue reported me to Washington. I had previously made inquiry as to whether I could make tobacco in the Indian country, and was told on all sides that the Revenue laws did not reach that unorganized region. After they broke me up, I took the case to the Supreme Court, and had it argued there, but the Court decided against me. The factory had incited the Indians to raise tobacco, and greatly cheapened it as an article of consumption to them."

AN ILLUSTRIOUS PARENTAGE.

"Are you the son of the celebrated Cherokee orator, Elias Boudinot."

"Yes, sir; my father was a man of considerable influence,—one of the leading Cherokees. He had no name originally; for all the names we get in a savage state are applied for some little resemblance, real or apparent. My father was called simply "Buck," meaning a male. He and his cousin, John Ridge, son of old Major Ridge, were sent by the missionaries to school at Cornwall, Conn. The celebrated Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey, saw my father at the school, and became attached to him, and my father took his name. That is why my name is Boudinot. Both John Ridge and Elias Boudinot married Yankee girls at Cornwall. Ridge married a Miss Northrop, and my father married a daughter of Benjamin Gould. Our family connection was a strong one,—my father's uncle, Major Ridge, being a man of great vigor and influence; and my father's brother, Stand Watie,—who was afterwards a Brigadier General in the Confederate army,—was one of the boldest men ever known among the Cherokees. Elias Boudinot returned from school to Georgia, and started a newspaper amongst his people there, called the *Cherokee Phœnix*, at the Town of Newecota, in about 1828 or '29. Before he had left school, the celebrated John Ross had become the Chief of the tribe. The Ridges and Boudinots, in course of time, made a formidable party amongst the Cherokees, and got the jealousy of John Ross and his party."

THE GREAT FEUD.

"As this is a new matter to me and to the public at large, I wish you would tell me how the war between the Ridges and the Rosses broke out?"

"About 1834 or '35, great troubles broke out between the Cherokees and the white people of Georgia. The United States Government made two or three efforts to interpose, by the Courts and the military authority, but it was powerless to accomplish anything. All the land and property of the Cherokees was about to be put up in a lottery at one time. The people were loath to leave, for they loved the country; but the cool-headed men saw that it was necessary and inevitable. Elias Boudinot and Major Ridge urged John Ross to take time by the forelock, and make an advantageous treaty for the sale of our lands. Ross demanded the sum of $20,000,000, which it was plain he could not get. As Ross dallied about it, and hostilities were breaking out between our people and the Georgians, Major Ridge and my father took the responsibility of making the treaty, and they received for the Cherokees $5,000,000 for their lands and property. John Ross got the contract to remove the Nation, and, instead of enforcing the terms of the treaty,—which were $5,000,000, expenses of transportation, and the full cost of subsistence for one year,—both transportation and subsistence were substracted from the five millions, and John Ross made at least half a million by removing the people. They went in all sorts of ways,—on foot, in wagons, in arks, and in steamers; and a good deal of inevitable suffering happened as they proceeded. Ross was a man of remarkable ability and influence, and he threw upon Major Ridge, Boudinot, and our party, all the responsibility for this suffering. We were charged with having sold out to the Georgians, and the deepest animosity existed."

THE MURDERS UNFORGOTTEN.

"This led to the murder of your father, I believe, Mr. Boudinot?"

"Yes, sir; it led to a series of murders, and a civil war which, for many years, tore up the Cherokee Nation; and the discord produced by it continues to this day. The chief victims were Major Ridge; his son, John Ridge; and my father, Elias Boudinot. All these were murdered, at different places, on the same day, the 22d of June, 1839.

MURDER OF JOHN RIDGE.

"John Ridge was sleeping by the side of his wife, when, before daylight, the door of his cabin was burst open, and a number of men rushed in, dragged him from his cot to the door, and stabbed him twenty-nine times. He was aged 36, and his home was at Honey Creek, near the corner of the State of Missouri.

MURDER OF MAJOR RIDGE.

"About 10 o'clock on that day, old Major Ridge, aged 65, and who resided about five miles from his son's house, had gone off with a negro servant to visit his daughter, who was married to Judge Paschal, of Texas, who now spends most of his time in Washington City. A band of men crossed the Indian frontier, and, near the Town of Evansville, Ark., they hid themselves upon a hill overlooking the road which he must take. Each of the assassins was a full-blood. The negro says that he was riding in advance, and, as they passed under the hill, shots were fired, and the old Major fell, and, as the negro dashed off at the top of his speed, the band poured down the hill to finish the matter, when the old man, in his last moments, turned to them, with his finger pointed, and said, in Cherokee: "'You have not robbed me of many of my days.'

MURDER OF BAUDINOT.

"The same morning, the 22d of June, about breakfast time, my father was superintending the construction of a new house, which stood a quarter of a mile from his residence. Knowing that he would pass from one house to the other during the day, a band of 25 or 30 assassins — full-bloods—concealed themselves near the path which he must take, while two or three others went to my father at the new house, and asked him for some medicine for their sick families. He was in the habit of giving medicine gratis to the people. He started with them to his residence, and, being a loquacious and affable man, was talking on the road, without suspicion,—an Indian on each side of him, and two behind him. As they came to the spot where the band was concealed, the two behind stuck their knives in my father's back; then those concealed raised a yell and sprung up, and all together hacked at him with their knives. He drew his own, and endeavored to make a fight, and very soon his hands were all cut to pieces, and he fell into the path, gashed and lifeless. I was 3 years old at the time, and the only recollection I have is of a band of men coming up somewhere with guns, riding about the house, and peering in the windows.

ESCAPE OF STAND WATIE.

"Seeing the murder of my father, a friend at a distance jumped on his horse and rode off to the house of my uncle, General Stand Watie, and warned him to be ready. He loaded his gun, and stood prepared to defend his life, and, when they saw that he was warned, they wheeled their horses and galloped off. The next day, they returned, 300 strong, but he had in the meantime slipped off to Arkansas. Foreman was the name of the man who headed the band who killed Major Ridge, and, knowing the character of my uncle, and his purpose to revenge the death of his relatives, Foreman and some other of his assassins hunted Stand Watie down like a dog. No wild beast was compelled to take oftener to the mountains, and lead a more precarious life. He made so many hair-breadth escapes that the Indians thought he had a charmed life, and he was as active in revenge as in escape. The white people took pity on him and befriended him; and, in a hand-to-hand fight with Foreman at the Town of Maysville, Ark., in 1842, Stand Watie killed him with his bowie-knife. For this homicide, Stand Watie was acquitted at Bentonville, and Alfred W. Arrington defended him on the trial. John Ross poured out his money to complete my uncle's ruin, but not a lawyer there would prosecute him, and Arrington called attention to that fact in his speech of justification. You will find that trial in the Supreme Court Library. Arrington afterwards went to Chicago, and became quite a prominent man as a pleader, and he wrote some romantic and not very reliable books about desperado-life in the Southwest."

JOHN ROSS' IMPLICATION.

"What was the nature of this controversy, and how much was John Ross responsible for it, Mr. Boudinot?"

"Well, sir, John Ross benefited by these matters, although he always denied that he had any responsibility for them. However, he did nothing to punish the original murderers of my family. I was taken by missionaries, sent to Vermont to school, and kept there until I was 15 years old. The fight went on like a Corsican vendetta,—life for life, and about 150 persons were killed. In 1846, Stand Watie and John Ross came together and agreed to bury the hatchet, but Watie was never fully secure until the date of his death. Those feuds make a striking chapter in the traditions of the Cherokees. Nothing like them had been known until the war broke out between the North and South, when John Ross played fast and loose, and, if we were unfaithful to one Government, he was unfaithful to both.

THE CHEROKEES AND CREEKS IN THE REBELLION.

"Stand Watie became a Brigadier General in the Confederate army, and this fact alone would account for Ross' disposition to go the other way. In the same way, the removed Creeks had their civil war, very much in its origin like the fight between the Ridges and Rosses. In the Creek Nation, the unpopular man was McIntosh, the father of the present delegate to Washington. McIntosh was murdered a little time before my father and the Ridges. When the civil war came on, in 1861, McIntosh became a Brigadier General in the Confederacy, and this was sufficient reason for Yopothleohola to join the Federal army.

"YOPOTHLEOHOLA

was in some respects the counterpart of John Ross. He was a full-blood Creek, with strong Indian prejudices, tall and fine-looking, and he had a wondrous eloquence. A battle took place between the Federal and the Rebel Indians, at Bird Creek, west of the Little Verdigris River, where McIntosh commanded on one side and Yopothleohola on the other. McIntosh lost from 20 to 30 men, and in all about 150 Indians were killed. Yopothleohola had no chance, for he was poorly armed, and burdened with his women and children; he escaped into Kansas, and died there; while John Ross fled for a time to Philadelphia. In the war, the Cherokees suffered severely, and, early in the war, we were cut off from the Confederacy."

"John Ross, Mr. Boudinot, was the father of the present Cherokee Chief, William P. Ross?"

"Yes, sir; he was a remarkable man, shrewd and diplomatic, and he maintained his ascendency for forty years over the Cherokee Nation. The present Chief is a graduate of Princeton College, and a man of capacity."

Here Mr. Boudinot gave me pamphlets containing the rival arguments of Chief W. P. Ross and himself on the question of the Indian Territory, and made the request that I do him no injustice in my *Kawahlah*, which is Cherokee for *newspaper*. GATH.

# SWINDLES.

### The Great Diamond Swindle—New Facts Concerning It—How It Was Planned—A Real Deposit of Diamonds in North America—A "Plant" on Sapphires—Trick of a Professor—An Attempted Swindle with a Copper Mine.

*New York (Dec. 13) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.*

The great diamond swindle of California will probably go down in history as one of the most magnificent frauds of this or any other age. You have the details of the exposure in San Francisco, and I have no occasion to go over them, but there are some facts about the matter which have come to my ears and have not been given to the public. When the operators first started their "plant" they came to New York and endeavored to enlist capitalists in this city. A friend of mine was thrown into contact with them, and from him I learned the points. They wanted half a million dollars for their claim. He looked at the diamonds, which appeared to be genuine, and he was allowed to apply the usual test of rubbing with steel files and with emery. They stood the test, and he offered to put ten thousand dollars into the scheme. Another friend (a friend of my friend), came forward, and, as he had some money to spare, he was allowed to investigate the business, the twain were prepared with more files and emery, and they rubbed more of the diamonds.

The test was going on satisfactorily when my friend, whom I will call Sharpley, happened to lay hold of a stone that yielded to the hard substances against which it was brought. Sharpley tried another side of it, and again it yielded. He was handling a piece of common crystal, and not a diamond, and his eyes were beginning to open. He became inquisitive enough for a son of Paul Pry, and the result of his questioning was that he didn't put his money into the speculation. Straightway he sought his friend, and actually found him arranging to draw the check that would have made him a $20,000 stockholder in the great diamond mine of Arizona.

DISCOVERING THE FRAUD.

Sharpley talked to him like a Dutch uncle, and with some difficulty induced him to withhold the money for the present. I say with difficulty, for Sharpley's friend had become as enthusiastic over the diamonds as a damsel of sixteen over her first beau, and was determined to go in anyhow. He half suspected that Sharpley wanted to keep others out so that he could get more stock for himself, and subsequently, when the stock was all taken, he upbraided Sharley for keeping him out. He does not upbraid much now, but, on the contrary, quite the reverse. When the exposure came out, he thought how his $20,000 had been saved, and remembered that Sharpley had been the cause of its salvation. He sent a basket of the best champagne to Sharpley's office, and it was while drinking a glass of the beverage that its recipient told me of his diamond experience.

"It was one of the best laid plants I ever saw," said Sharpley, "and if it had not been for stumbling on that piece of crystal, I might have been taken in. They tried to explain to me that the crystal got in there by accident, but as they had previously told me that every stone in the collection had been examined by an expert, I knew there was a lie somewhere. They had a few rubies which they claimed were found in the same locality or near them. I looked at them, and was allowed to take one of them to a jeweller, who pronounced it genuine. That night I overhauled my encyclopedia and studied up the character of diamonds and rubies.

"I found that the diamond consists of crystallized carbon, while the ruby, sapphire, and all that class of gems were crystallized alumina. Next morning I went to one of the best geologists in New York, whom I happened to know well, and asked him if crystals of carbon and alumina could be found in the same locality.

"'Most certainly not,' was his reply. 'Such a thing may be possible, but I doubt it very much.'

"'What would you say,' I asked, 'if a man showed you a diamond and a ruby, and told you they were found side by side?'

"'I should ask him if he knew the man that put them there, and if he insisted that they were natural deposit, I should change the topic of conversation for fear of saying something to wound his feelings.'

"I left the Professor," continued Sharpley, "and made up my mind to have nothing to do with the speculation, although I confess I was greatly puzzled. Apart from the statement of the geologist, and the discovery of the crystal which first caused my suspicions, everything appeared right enough. The parties were respectable, polite, intelligent, and wanted a good price for their property, or rather for half of it, as they only desired to obtain money to work their claim. They would not reveal the locality of the discovery, as it was upon unsurveyed ground, and they desired the passage of a bill by Congress to confirm their title to it. The *mesa*, or diamond-bearing ground, was minutely described, and was very much like the diamond-bearing localities of Brazil and India. Professor Janin, a scientist of repute, had been there, and staked his character on genuineness of the discovery. He was sworn to secrecy, in order that there should be no jumping of the claim by the adventurous fellows who abound on the frontier, and to keep off everybody, in fact, until the proper title was secured, and the company was ready to go to work. Several persons who had investigated the matter as extensively as they could, were convinced of its correctness, and were ready to invest.

"Furthermore, the operators were anxious to get the claim to their land, and spent money to get it. General McClellan, Samuel Barlow, and others went into the operation, and you may be sure they don't risk their money, unless things appear pretty certain. McClellan, Barlow, and the rest, whom I will call the New York party for the sake of convenience, offered $400,000 for the half interest, and had the money ready to put up. I surely expected the 'planters' would take this and clear out, as they would then make a handsome profit on the speculation. But they refused it, and, as they could get no more, they took up their bags of diamonds and went away. This again made the thing look genuine, and I was more puzzled than ever. I began to wish I had put in my money, and it was then that my friend, whose champagne I am drinking, blew me up for dissuading him from investing. I soothed him, and we determined to keep our mouths shut, and wait for what would turn up.

"Well, to shorten up the story, the planters went to San Francisco and got Ralston and the rest of them to go in. When the company was organized the New York party began to regret not having taken the thing at half a million, and they felt so bad about it that they asked the Ralston crowd to let them in on the bed-rock organization. They urged the time, money, and influence they had used to get the grant from the Government, and begged so hard that Ralston's party finally gave them a chance. They won't tell how much they lost, but I think there were five of them stuck for about $20,000 apiece. There were other small fry, but they were not of much account.

THE REAL DIAMOND FIELDS.

"Now, there is another thing that hasn't come out yet, but I am sure it will one of these days. There is a rich deposit of diamonds on this Continent of North America, and some of the stones which have been exhibited came from it. Some of the diamonds used in getting up this plant were bought in London, and came from Brazil and South Africa, but there were others that certainly came from no diamond fields yet known. At least that is what some of the experts say, and if all the parties interested in the purchase of the Arizona mines,—I do not mean those who sold, but those who bought the half interest from the swindlers,—if all these parties were catechised searchingly, I have reason to believe that some of them would or could tell something that would be quite as startling as the original story of diamonds in Arizona. They have already taken steps to secure this new locality, before the Arizona swindle was exposed, and had it not been for the sudden death of a gentleman connected with the negotiations, the business would have been completed ere this. The negotiations were hindered by his death, and it may be months before they are completed, but you can certainly look for a revelation some time in 1873 of great interest concerning diamond fields of wonderful wealth."

"Why," I asked, "did not the Arizona swindlers get up their speculation on the real diamond fields of which you speak? They could have made more money and saved the stigma of dishonesty which they must bear as long as they live."

"Simply because the swindle was much the easiest thing. The real fields are practically inaccessible, except to a large and well armed party, and under the sanction of another Government than our own. A concession to hold and work them must be obtained, and this would take a long time. I will say this and no more, that they are north of the Isthmus of Darien, and are not in the United States. You may guess about their locality as much as you like, but for the present I can say nothing more. You see it was much easier to get up an excitement about Arizona or Colorado, and turn it into money, than to wait and work on the genuine enterprise. Men are not generally inclined to dishonesty unless they can make something by it."

So endeth what I have to say for the present about the diamond swindle. I may have more by-and-by.

ATTEMPTED SAPPHIRE SWINDLE.

Some other transactions of a kindred sort have come to my knowledge, and they may properly be told in this connection. A few years ago I was interested in the study of crystalizations, and made some experiments in the laboratory of a chemical friend. We tried a long time to get up rubies and sapphires, and followed the processes of Ebelman and Gaudin as closely as possible. Artificial crystals of alumina have been produced, but they have always been so small as to require a microscope for their discovery, and any attempt to color them has failed. In the course of our experiments we came in contact with a scientific gentleman of considerable repute. He assisted us in some of our efforts, but we never succeeded in them, not even producing the smallest crystal. Finally, we gave up the enterprise and turned our attention to something else.

Three or four months later I met this scientist, Professor Blank, in the corridor of the Astor House. He was delighted to see me, and said he had called two or three times on business of importance which he could only explain at his rooms. We made an appointment for that evening, and he went away.

I was on hand at the appointed hour, and, after carefully locking the door, the Professor became confidential.

"You remember your experiments to produce sapphires," he said, "and you also remember that I took great interest in them. When you were disheartened and gave up, I did not abandon hope, and at last I have been rewarded. I have produced a perfect sapphire by following another process from yours. You used alumina and boracic acid; I have been using the same things, but have added another acid and an oxide that gives the color to the stone at the same time that it facilitates the crystallization. Here is the result."

As he spoke, he opened a table drawer, and, from a small box, produced three beautiful stones. Apparently, they were sapphires of correct shape, color, and density, and worth a great deal of money. They reflected the gaslight, and, for a short time, I saw a fortune before me. When I had examined them thoroughly, and placed them on the table, the Professor continued:

"Now, these are sapphires made in my laboratory—just as nature has made them in hers. They are of the same material as the natural sapphire, and a man can sell them for genuine stones and not be guilty of any fraud."

I assented to his proposition.

"Here is a fortune in my secret, but to make the secret available it is necessary to proceed with great caution. The instant it is known or suspected that the stones are made by an artificial process the market would be ruined. I have thought the whole thing over, and determined upon a plan. We will form a small company, the fewer men in it the better, and fit up a laboratory in connection with a tin shop, or something of the sort. The shop can be a blind to prevent suspicion, and the laboratory can be in the rear, where we will pretend to have a new process for soldering tin. When the stones are made, we can put them on the market slowly, and sell them just fast enough to prevent getting up a panic."

He went on with the details of his scheme, which was plausible enough, only it was a trifle too late. Had he been an adventurer, I should have suspected him at once; but here was a scientific gentleman, whose name was on the title page of a book that had been received as an authority, and, so far as I knew, his reputation was without blemish. I was captivated by the brilliancy of the enterprise, and readily consented to join him and bring the matter to the attention of some of my friends. He wanted about $20,000 for a share in the secret and as capital wherewith to set up and stock his proposed laboratory. To wind up in the evening and leave me fully convinced, he opened a crucible, which, he averred, he had that afternoon taken from the furnace and laid away to cool. From the black mass of slag at the bottom he extracted a couple of sapphires, smaller than the ones he had previously shown me, but as perfect in every way as the others. My mind was nearly but not quite made up. I asked the privilege of taking one of these latest sapphires and also one of the others to show to a friend whom I wished to join me in the speculation.

The Professor consented, with the injunction that I must not reveal the secret of their manufacture, and that I should be very cautious about exciting the suspicion of any outsider as to their artificial character. "We must be very careful," said he, "not to let the dealers know that the stones are not dug from the ground like all others in the market. They are in every respect the same, but the question of demand and supply tells more readily on precious stones than on anything else that men deal in."

Next morning I jumped into an omnibus and rode down town. I went to a lapidary on John street, with whom I had a slight acquaintance, and at once showed him my sapphires. He looked at them just an instant, and asked what I wanted to know about them. I asked what he called those stones.

"Well," he replied with a smile, "they are very good imitations of sapphires."

"Imitations!"

"Yes, imitations; I ought to know, for I made them myself."

A gigantic flea at that instant,—a flea as large as an elephant,—entered my right ear, and I jumped about like a school boy exercising across a gutter. The lapidary continued that he made the stones to order, and three others at the same time, about a month before, but declined to tell me for whom they were made. They were made of strass, a fine article of glass, consisting mainly of potash, oxide of lead, borax, and silex. Nearly all artificial gems are made of strass, and the colors are obtained by adding certain oxides while the substance is in a state of fusion. Diamonds, sapphires, rubies, and amethysts made of strass may deceive a novice, and even be made so skilfully as to require a careful test before deciding on their other character, but you can no more sell them for genuine to a regular dealer than you can make a butcher buy a poodle under the belief that he is a bulldog.

I returned the gems to the Professor that evening, with the brief explanation that my friend was averse to a speculation on account of a lack of funds, and that an unexpected development had rendered it impossible for me to invest. He did not press for an explanation, and we separated with mutual regrets.

OPERATING IN COPPER.

Another time a man who had been for several years on the Pacific Coast came to New York and lived a month or two at my hotel, without any appearance of business. I formed an acquaintance with him one day at the table, and found that he was a good talker, and well informed on mining matters. Our acquaintance ran on a week or so, and one day he invited me to his room, and showed me some specimens of copper ore. They were of wonderful richness, and while I was looking at them he explained that he knew where there was a vein six feet wide and a half a mile long of just such ore. He said it in the most careless way imaginable, and remarked that he thought he had about as good a thing as there was going.

I thought so, too, and after a few minutes' conversation we separated. Nothing more was said for several days, when finally he asked if I knew anybody who would like to join him in working the mine and sharing the profits. There was more than he wanted for himself, and he would like to be relieved of the trouble of looking after it. The mine was on the Colorado River, in Lower California, and was a very easy one to work. I took some of his samples of ore and showed them to a speculating friend, who said: "This is a wonderfully rich ore, and there is no end of money in it, if he is talking the truth. It is worth looking into, but we must be cautious."

Ten of us formed a company, and agreed to pay him $100,000 for a half-interest in the mine, if it turned out as he represented. He described it minutely over and over again, and his story appeared perfectly plausible. He was ready to go there with any of us, show us the property, and satisfy us that he had told the truth. We sent one of our number to California with him, and at San Francisco a couple of gentlemen, to whom we had written, joined the twain, and made a party of four to go to the copper-mine. All the way he talked about the mine,—from New York to San Francisco, and from the latter city to the Colorado River. Several copper mines had been opened in that region, and he spent a day escorting the party among the reduction works of these companies. Up the banks of the river he led them about twenty miles from the last of these mines, and then acknowledged that the whole thing was a deception, and that he had no mine to sell.

The two Californians proposed shooting him on the spot, but the New Yorker had a prejudice against shedding blood, and persuaded his friends to let the scoundrel escape. He did not return with them, and he never reappeared in New York, but he did turn up in San Francisco, where he sold, for $10,000 (and obtained the money for it), a quarter interest in a mine to which he had no more title than I have to a township in the moon. He was a plausible wretch, and could look you straight in the eye while telling a lie as big and as plump as the swelled head of an Irishman the morning after a wake.

I believe he was subsequently mistaken for a coyote, and shot by a miner whose claim he had been endeavoring to steal and sell. The miner regretted the mistake, or, at all events, said that he was sorry that somebody else had not made the mistake and made it earlier.

# CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

### Inter-Dependence of Eastern Cities and Chicago.

*From the LaCrosse Republican.*

We have received an interesting letter from Mr. William Hoynes, wellknown here, who is now in New York, from which we take the following extract:

"St. Louis is an European city in America. It is a Birmingham as respects its capital, its iron interests, and its dust-laden and insalubrious atmosphere, and it is a Baden as regards its shameful immorality. Foreign capital gives life and motion to its industries, and foreign influence speaks with no feeble voice in its councils and elections. Chicago, on the other hand, is an American city, and owes its pecuniary vitality to the interested patronage of capitalists in the Eastern cities of our own country. Chicago, Boston, and New York are almost inter-dependent. While Boston, New York, and Philadelphia have no special dependence upon one another, all of them show a very noticeable connection with Chicago.

"An observer of inter-city relations cannot escape noticing it. Chicago is referred to a score of times more frequently than St. Louis in business circles in the East. The distance, too, between these great cities and Chicago is noticeably shorter than between them and St. Louis, a fact which exerts much influence on the cost of transportation. For example, Washington appears by reference to the map to be nearer to St. Louis than to Chicago, being the most directly east of the former place. Yet the fare to St. Louis is $23, while it is only $19 to Chicago; and passengers so desiring may go to St. Louis *via* Chicago without extra expense. Chicago is to be the great inland city of America, and nothing can change this result. St. Louis will be a Pittsburgh, while Chicago will be a New York or a Philadelphia. Chicago is the southwestern terminus of the great chain of lakes, and as such it must serve as a key to the Union Pacific Railroad for heavy goods going East or West. Commerce upon the lakes is likely to increase in the ratio of 10 per cent yearly, and Chicago must reap a corresponding advantage.

"I shall not weary your patience by showing in detail the causes which will continue to make Chicago the greatest city in the West, but I give free expression to the sweeping assertion that such it will become. And I may add, that it is now a just cause for regret that LaCrosse did not at an earlier day seek direct communication by railroad with Chicago."

## PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. Howe, of the Canadian Cabinet, is about to publish a volume of poems.

—"Brick" Pomeroy has a new girl baby, [illegible] days old.

—General A. H. Terry will reach St. Paul, and take command, after Christmas.

—General J. H. Simpson, late at Mobile, and Lieutenant Colonel Raynolds, at St. Louis, change places.

—The Rev. John Tonner, of Canton, O., is the only local preacher of the Methodist Church in the United States on whom the degree of D. D. has been conferred.

—The Rev. J. P. Dumoulin, of Hamilton, was on Saturday elected, on the ninth ballot, to the office of Missionary Bishop of Algoma, by the Church of England Synod of Quebec.

—The ubiquitous "Lord" Gordon Gordon has turned up in a new spot, and has been turned into an old Canada jail for putting money in his purse for a forged $1,500 check.

—It is stated that Congressman Cox is going on a long voyage next summer. He expects to travel through Norway and Iceland, and as near to the North Pole as he can get. Two years ago his search was for winter sunbeams; next winter it will be for summer icebergs.

—The late John A. Griswold, of Troy, N. Y., left an estate valued at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, of which the personal property is bequeathed to his wife, the income of the remainder to be divided between her and his two sons in the proportion of three-fourths for the latter during fifteen years, at the expiration of which time the capital is to be similarly divided.

## How the Word Boston Was Made.

A writer in *Good News* thus incidentally mentions the curious derivation of the name Boston:

"Lincolnshire, or Lindissey, as the land south of the Humber was formerly called, received the Gospel from the good Bishop Paulinus, in the seventh century. In the same century, a pious monk, known as St. Botolph, or Bot-holp—that is, Boat-help—founded a church at a place called Y-ceanho. The town which grew up around it was called "Botolph's Town," contracted to Bot-olps-ton, Bot-os-ton, and finally Boston. It was from this town that Rev. John Cotton came to America, and gave the same name to the port in which he settled in Massachusetts. St. Botolph, or Boat-help, is the patron saint of sailors, and the spire of his church supports, [illegible] feet high in air, a lantern visible at sea for [illegible] miles, thus both lighting the worshippers home from the stormy sea, and pointing their way to the haven of rest. It was under the shadow of the tower of that old church Jean Ingelow was born."

THE C. & N. W.
Its Spokes in the W
Chicago.
Nineteen Hundred Miles
Under One Control
History of Its Various Org
and Consolidations.
A Bit of Early-Day Histo
"Old Galena."
And How the Chicago & W
came the Head of the F
The New Route to the G
Region of Lake Sup
&c., &c., &c.

The Illinois Legislature of 183
railroad charters by the dozen.
per corporations sprung into exi
so small account was Chicago in t
that the solemn and pompous leg
Central and Southern Illinois
idea that anybody would ever wis
cago by rail. Why, they had the
pective. What more could they w
Nevertheless, the first railroad cha
ed, and was deemed no very valua
hereaway, after all. Finally it be
erty of Nevins & Townsend, of N
E. K. Hubbard, then Representati
set out to build the road on the
by setting strong posts in the g
the sleepers. Two or three mil
but the universal crash put an en
ceedings, and for six years noth
Then Hon. William B. Ogden, i
the charter for $20,000 cash an
tingent, and set about work in e
new Directory were Mr. Ogden, C
John B. Turner, Messrs Holland a
Rockford, and it began to look like
Directors took to meetings in th
and at the cross-roads, made spee
subscription lists, and, even as Jo
in the wilderness, went shouting
ern Illinois, "Prepare ye the w
mers who had been hauling wh
from the Fox River and the Ro
to wonder after all if something
achieved to obviate spending fro
weeks in marketing 100 bushels o
road became a certainty, and the
at work to discuss the details
grave discussions whether the lin
should make for Elgin or Ottawa
cided that Ottawa was happy in th
canal, and would never need a
was certain.
The Company bought the r
from the Rochester & Batavia R
York, now a part of the New York
rail was laid at a cost of $1,500
replaced three years after by T
$4,200. Then Mr. Ogden and
bought a small second-hand loco
of $3,200, paid for in stock of the
the iron horse set out from Chic
westward; and, the same year,
a speech at the Julien House, in
startled the old river men who
Mississippi as a permanent pa
telling them the Pacific Railroad
their way by and by. And, in th
Railroad Report of 1849, a thin
us, the same far-seeing citizen,
fers such words of precience an
they read like prophecy when he
ture railroad system of Chicago.
Now look at the map we publis
nection, and see what twenty-th
accomplished, and study the v
lines west, northwest, and n
spokes in the wheel of Chicago's
We purpose to sketch the h
status, and prospective future of
THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTER
We shall briefly recite how, fr
line, it has developed until it stre
ous lines an aggregate length
miles. And we may also sh
profitless business has so exp
present decade, that each recurr
a million or more to the g
of the road, and renders
our city the constantly i
of five States interse
To revert to the initiatory
need to revive the memory of th
ttant; for it was no further bac
1852 when
THE FIRST RAIL
was laid upon the original line
Chicago to the Wisconsin State
corporated name of the Illinois
road Company. Three years lat
consolidation began by the ab
Rock River Valley Union Railro
under the pretentious style of
Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad.
having created an appetite, w
(1857) the Wisconsin & Superio
State Line, and Ontonagon &
roads were swallowed up. But
heavy to carry comfortably, an
the Company into bankruptcy,
1859, it emerged, reorganized,
ized name it still bears—the C
western Railway Company.
FROM 1859 TO 18
Five subsequent years of indi
prepared the way for the conso
made the year 1864 eventful in
the Northwestern Company,
month dated the absorption of t
ford & Kenosha Railroad, only
its organization by consolidation
& State Line and Dixon, Rockf
Railroads, and the midsumme
Galena & Chicago Union Railroa
into the Chicago & Northwester
The "Old Galena," as above
sixteen years the older compan
incorporated in 1836, and ame
1837 and 1847. Under the guid
den and the late John B. Turn
great—as railroads then were
ing the Mississippi & Rock Riv
road, in 1855, and by
Charles Branch Line, the
Line Railroad in 1858, and the
Nebraska and Cedar Rapids &
Railroads in 1862, furnishing a
Chicago to the Missouri River.
Of this united company Willia
tained the Presidency until th
Keep assumed the direction. M
before-mentioned memorable
Peninsular Railroad of Michi
in; then, after a lapse of seven y
and last consolidations added the
son and the Baraboo Air Line Ra
—to the now mammoth North
this
WHOLESALE SWALLOWING
was going on, a diversion in fav
resulted in the leasing of the C
waukee Railway in 1866. Compl
also obtained—either by purcha
or otherwise—of the LaCross
& Prescott Railroad, the
Peter, and Winona, Mankato &
roads, of Minnesota, the Iowa M
the St. Charles Railroad, of Il
State Line & Union Railroad, of
ing a total mileage, in the beginn
1,223 miles, exclusive of the
and the steamboat route of t
Transit Company, between Fo
Escanaba.
The death of Mr. Keep made
ander Mitchell, of Milwaukee,
year, gave place to John F. Tra
sion signalled the inauguration
Milwaukee was the centre of h
interests, who, being the figure
breeches-pocket of the railroad
from, sought to make the Northw
a feeder to the Milwaukee Comp
ceding management thought

tutter. The lapidary continued that he made e stones to order, and three others at the same s, about a month before, but declined to tell for whom they were made. They were made strass, a fine article of glass, consisting mainly potash, oxide of lead, borax, and silax. Nearly artificial gems are made of strass, and the lors are obtained by adding certain oxides hile the substance is in a state of fusion. Diaonds, sapphires, rubies, and amethysts made strass may decive a novice, and even be de so skilfully as to require a careful test fore deciding on their other character, but you n no more sell them for genuine to a regular ealer than you can make a butcher buy a poodle der the belief that he is a bulldog.

I returned the gems to the Professor that ening, with the brief explanation that my iend was averse to a speculation on account a lack of funds, and that an unexpected deelopment had rendered it impossible for me to vest. He did not press for an explanation, d we separated with mutual regrets.

OPERATING IN COPPER.

Another time a man who had been for several ars on the Pacific Coast came to New York and ved a month or two at my hotel, without any ppearance of business. I formed an acquaintnce with him one day at the table, and found at he was a good talker, and well informed on ining matters. Our acquaintance ran on a eek or so, and one day he invited me to his om, and showed me some specimens of copper re. They were of wonderful richness, and hile I was looking at them he explained that he new where there was a vein six feet wide and half a mile long of just such ore. He said it the most careless way imaginable, and rearked that he thought he had about as good a ing as there was going.

I thought so, too, and after a few minutes' onversation we separated. Nothing more was id for several days, when finally he asked if I new anybody who would like to join him in orking the mine and sharing the profits. There as more than he wanted for himself, and he ould like to be relieved of the trouble of lookg after it. The mine was on the Colorado iver, in Lower California, and was a very easy ne to work. I took some of his samples of ore d showed them to a speculating friend, who aid: "This is a wonderfully rich ore, and there no end of money in it, if he is talking the ruth. It is worth looking into, but we must be autious."

Ten of us formed a company, and agreed to ay him $100,000 for a half-interest in the mine, it turned out as he represented. He described minutely over and over again, and his story ppeared perfectly plausible. He was ready to o there with any of us, show us the property, nd satisfy us that he had told the truth. We sent ne of our number to California with him, and t San Francisco a couple of gentlemen, to whom e had written, joined the twain, and made a arty of four to go to the copper-mine. All the ay he talked about the mine,—from New York o San Francisco, and from the latter city to the olorado River. Several copper mines had been pened in that region, and he spent a day esorting the party among the reduction works of hese companies. Up the banks of the river he ed them about twenty miles from the last of hese mines, and then acknowledged that the hole thing was a deception, and that he had no ine to sell.

The two Californians proposed shooting him n the spot, but the New Yorker had a prejudice gainst shedding blood, and persuaded his riends to let the scoundrel escape. He did ot return with them, and he never reapeared in New York, but he did turn p in San Francisco, where he sold, for $10,000 (and obtained the money for it), a quarter interst in a mine to which he had no more title than I have to a township in the moon. He was a lausible wretch, and could look you straight in he eye while telling a lie as big and as plump as he swelled head of an Irishman the morning fter a wake.

I believe he was subsequently mistaken for a oyote, and shot by a miner whose claim he had een endeavoring to steal and sell. The miner egretted the mistake, or, at all events, said that e was sorry that somebody else had not made he mistake and made it earlier.

## CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

### Inter-Dependence of Eastern Cities and Chicago.

*From the LaCrosse Republican.*

We have received an interesting letter from Mr. William Hoynes, wellknown here, who is now in New York, from which we take the following extract:

"St. Louis is an European city in America. It is a Birmingham as respects its capital, its iron interests, and its dust-laden and insalubrious atmosphere, and it is a Baden as regards its shameful immorality. Foreign capital gives life and motion to its industries, and foreign influence speaks with no feeble voice in its councils and elections. Chicago, on the other hand, is an American city, and owes its pecuniary vitality to the interested patronage of capitalists in the Eastern cities of our own country. Chicago, Boston, and New York are almost inter-dependent. While Boston, New York, and Philadelphia have no special dependence upon one another, all of them show a very noticeable connection with Chicago.

"An observer of inter-city relations cannot escape noticing it. Chicago is referred to a score of times more frequently than St. Louis in business circles in the East. The distance, too, between these great cities and Chicago is noticeably shorter than between them and St. Louis, a fact which exerts much influence on the cost of transportation. For example: Washington appears by reference to the map to be nearer to St. Louis than to Chicago, being almost directly east of the former place. Yet the fare to St. Louis is $23, while it is only $19 to Chicago; and passengers so desiring may go to St. Louis *via* Chicago without extra expense. Chicago is to be the great inland city of America, and nothing can change this result. St. Louis will be a Pittsburgh, while Chicago will be a New York or a Philadelphia. Chicago is the southwestern terminus of the great chain of lakes, and as such it must serve as a key to the Union Pacific Railroad for heavy goods going East or West. Commerce upon the lakes is likely to increase in the ratio of 10 per cent yearly, and Chicago must reap a corresponding advantage.

"I shall not weary your patience by showing in detail the causes which will continue to make Chicago the greatest city in the West, but I give free expression to the sweeping assertion that such it will become. And I may add, that it is now a just cause for regret that LaCrosse did not at an earlier day seek direct communication by railroad with Chicago."

## PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. Howe, of the Canadian Cabinet, is about to publish a volume of poems.

—"Brick" Pomeroy has a new girl baby, 10 days old.

—General A. H. Terry will reach St. Paul, and take command, after Christmas.

—General J. H. Simpson, late at Mobile, and Lieutenant Colonel Raynolds, at St. Louis, change places.

—The Rev. John Tonner, of Canton, O., is the only local preacher of the Methodist Church in the United States on whom the degree of D. D. has been conferred.

—The Rev. J. P. Dumoulin, of Hamilton, was on Saturday elected, on the ninth ballot, to the office of Missionary Bishop of Algoma, by the Church of England Synod of Quebec.

—The ubiquitous "Lord" Gordon Gordon has turned up in a new spot, and has been turned into an old Canada jail for putting money in his purse for a forged $1,500 check.

—It is stated that Congressman Cox is going on a long voyage next summer. He expects to travel through Norway and Iceland, and as near to the North Pole as he can get. Two years ago his search was for winter sunbeams; next winter it will be for summer icebergs.

—The late John A. Griswold, of Troy, N. Y., left an estate valued at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, of which the personal property is bequeathed to his wife, the income of the remainder to be divided between her and his two sons in the proportion of three-fourths for the latter during fifteen years, at the expiration of which time the capital is to be similarly divided.

### How the Word Boston Was Made.

A writer in *Good News* thus incidentally mentions the curious derivation of the name Boston:

"Lincolnshire, or Lindissey, as the land south of the Humber was formerly called, received the Gospel from the good Bishop Paulinus, in the seventh century. In the same century, a pious monk, known as St. Botolph, or Bot-help—that is, Boat-help—founded a church at a place called Y-ceanho. The town which grew up around it was called "Botolph's Town," contracted into Bot-olps-ton, Bot-os-ton, and finally Boston. It was from this town that Rev. John Cotton came to America, and gave the same name to the seaport in which he settled in Massachusetts. St. Botolph, or Boat-help, is the patron saint of sailors, and the spire of his church supports, 300 feet high in air, a lantern visible at sea for forty miles, thus both lighting the worshippers home from the stormy sea, and pointing their way to the haven of rest. It was under the shadow of the tower of that old church Jean Bigelow was born."

# THE C. & N. W. R. R.

## Its Spokes in the Wheel of Chicago.

## Nineteen Hundred Miles of Track Under One Control.

## History of Its Various Organizations and Consolidations.

## A Bit of Early-Day History in the "Old Galena."

## And How the Chicago & Wisconsin Became the Head of the Family.

## The New Route to the Great Iron Region of Lake Superior, &c., &c., &c.

The Illinois Legislature of 1836 shook down railroad charters by the dozen. Thirty-six paper corporations sprung into existence, and of no small account was Chicago in that early day that the solemn and pompous legislators from Central and Southern Illinois laughed at the idea that anybody would ever wish to reach Chicago by rail. Why, they had the canal in prospective. What more could they wish or desire? Nevertheless, the first railroad charter was granted, and was deemed no very valuable acquisition hereaway, after all. Finally it became the property of Nevins & Townsend, of New York; and E. K. Hubbard, then Representative in Chicago, set out to build the road on the West Division by setting strong posts in the ground to carry the sleepers. Two or three miles were built, but the universal crash put an end to the proceedings, and for six years nothing was done. Then Hon. William B. Ogden, in 1847, bought the charter for $20,000 cash and $20,000 contingent and set about work in earnest. In the new Directory were Mr. Ogden, Charles Walker, John L. Turner, Messrs Holland and Robinson, of Rockford, and it began to look like business. The Directors took to meetings in the prairie towns and at the cross-roads, made speeches, circulated subscription lists, and, even as John the Baptist in the wilderness, went shouting through Northern Illinois, "Prepare ye the way." The farmers who had been hauling wheat to Chicago from the Fox River and the Rock River began to wonder after all if something might not be achieved to obviate spending from one to three weeks in marketing 100 bushels of wheat. The road became a certainty, and the managers set at work to discuss the details. There were grave discussions whether the line from Chicago should make for Elgin or Ottawa; but it was decided that Ottawa was happy in the prospective canal, and would never need a railroad. That was certain.

The Company bought the rejected flat rail from the Rochester & Batavia Railroad, in New York, now a part of the New York Central. This rail was laid at a cost of $1,500 per mile, to be replaced three years after by T rail, at a cost of $4,200. Then Mr. Ogden and his associates bought a small second-hand locomotive at a cost of $3,200, paid for in stock of the Company, and the iron horse set out from Chicago on his way westward; and, the same year, Mr. Ogden made a speech at the Julien House, in Dubuque, and startled the old river men who believed in the Mississippi as a permanent path of empire by telling them the Pacific Railroad was coming out their way by and by. And, in the first Galena Railroad Report of 1849, a thin pamphlet before us, the same far-seeing citizen, Mr. Ogden, utters such words of precience and forecast that they read like prophecy when he tells of the future railroad system of Chicago.

Now look at the map we publish in this connection, and see what twenty-three years have accomplished, and study the vast radiation of lines west, northwest, and north, the great spokes in the wheel of Chicago's destiny.

We purpose to sketch the history, present *status*, and prospective future of

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

We shall briefly recite how, from a mere stub line, it has developed until it stretches its various lines an aggregate length of over 1,900 miles. And we may also show how a small, profitless business has so expanded within the present decade, that each recurring month adds a million or more to the gross earnings of the road, and renders tributary to our city the constantly increasing trade of five States intersected by it. To revert to the initiatory move, we do not need to revive the memory of the oldest inhabitant; for it was no further back than the year 1852 when

THE FIRST RAIL

was laid upon the original line projected from Chicago to the Wisconsin State line under the incorporated name of the Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad Company. Three years later the process of consolidation began by the absorption of the Rock River Valley Union Railroad of Wisconsin, under the pretentious style of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad. This first nibble having created an appetite, within one year (1857) the Wisconsin & Superior, Marquette & State Line, and Ontonagon & State Line Railroads were swallowed up. But they were too heavy to carry comfortably, and quickly sent the Company into bankruptcy, from which, in 1859, it emerged, reorganized, under the legalized name it still bears—the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

FROM 1859 TO 1864.

Five subsequent years of indifferent progress prepared the way for the consolidations which made the year 1864 eventful in the history of the Northwestern Company. The opening month dated the absorption of the Dixon, Rockford & Kenosha Railroad, only three days after its organization by consolidation of the Kenosha & State Line and Dixon, Rockford & State Line Railroads, and the midsummer month saw the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad wholly merged into the Chicago & Northwestern.

The "Old Galena," as above referred to, was sixteen years the older company, having been incorporated in 1836, and amended twice,—in 1837 and 1847. Under the guidance of Mr. Ogden and the late John B. Turner it had grown great—as railroads then were rated—by absorbing the Mississippi & Rock River Junction Railroad, in 1855, and by leasing the St. Charles Branch Line, the Elgin & State Line Railroad in 1858, and the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska and Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroads in 1862, furnishing a direct line from Chicago to the Missouri River.

Of this united company William B. Ogden retained the Presidency until the late Henry C. Keep assumed the direction. Meantime, in the before-mentioned memorable year—1864—the Peninsular Railroad of Michigan was taken in; then, after a lapse of seven years, the latest and last consolidations added the Beloit & Madison and the Baraboo Air Line Railroads—in 1871—to the now mammoth Northwestern. While this

WHOLESALE SWALLOWING PROCESS

was going on, a diversion in favor of Milwaukee resulted in the leasing of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway in 1866. Complete control was also obtained—either by purchase of the stock or otherwise—of the LaCrosse, Trempeleau & Prescott Railroad, the Winona & St. Peter, and Winona, Mankato & New Ulm Railroads, of Minnesota, the Iowa Midland Railway, the St. Charles Railroad, of Illinois, and the State Line & Union Railroad, of Wisconsin, giving a total mileage, in the beginning of 1871, of 1,223 miles, exclusive of the Minnesota lines and the steamboat route of the Green Bay Transit Company, between Fort Howard and Escanaba.

The death of Mr. Keep made room for Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, who, after one year, gave place to John F. Tracy. His accession signalled the inauguration of a new policy. Milwaukee was the centre of his predecessor's interests, who, being the figure-head as well as breeches-pocket of the railroad radiating therefrom, sought to make the Northwestern merely a feeder to the Milwaukee Company. The succeeding management thought better of it, which provoked a rupture. Hostilities were begun, and a struggle for the supremacy ensued. The prize was worth fighting for. Hitherto they had shared the carrying trade of the rapidly-growing and richly-yielding Northwest. But the division was a constant bone of contention. The war which resulted was for independence. Out of this, bad blood came good to the people, in the projection and promised early completion of about

FOUR HUNDRED MILES OF NEW ROAD.

The comparatively light business done on the line from Chicago to Madison, had, even prior to 1866, suggested the advisability of its extension northwesterly to a connection with St. Paul. But Milwaukee Mitchell's brief authority intercepted progress, because its construction would injure his Prairie du Chien Division. When, however, he retired, the project was revived, and, as the Company had already acquired, by purchase, the La Crosse, Trempeleau & Prescott, and Winona & St. Peter Railroads, with the ultimate view of transporting their business *via* Madison, decisive measures were taken to supply the needed link. The threatening attitude of other companies who were disposed to occupy the territory, precipitated definite action. A charter was secured, and a first mortgage covering the 126 miles of road was executed, also, bonds running forty years, denominated "Madison Extension Gold Bonds" were issued at the rate of $25,000 per mile. These met with ready sale, and the proceeds were used in the construction of the road.

"NOW, BY ST. PAUL."

Meantime, the West Wisconsin Railroad Company commenced the construction of a line from St. Paul, southwesterly, through a dense lumber region, to Tomah, a distance of 176 miles—where, it was contemplated, connection would be made with the Madison Extension, and thus form a most desirable rival through route between Chicago and St. Paul. Subsequently, the terminus of the West Wisconsin was extended a few miles south to Elroy, where connection has recently been made with the extended Northwestern, and only recently the through line has been opened.

This diversion at Elroy has absorbed attention. The extension, however, to the southern terminus of the LaCrosse, Trempeleau & Prescott Railroad is being pushed forward as rapidly as the construction of three long tunnels through the lofty hills of Monroe County will permit. The tunnels designated 1, 2, and 3, are 3,800, 1,700, and 1,600 feet long. The peculiarity of the geological formation has rendered their construction considerably more difficult than was anticipated. But the contractors are competent; and, so soon as the great bores are completed, the iron on the intervening gaps of 17 miles will be quickly laid, and a continuous route, 550 miles long, be opened and established from Chicago through to the Territory of Dakota. A glance at the map will show that this grand trunk line will penetrate some of the finest and most favored portions of Central Wisconsin and Minnesota. Aside from the promising business advantages, its unsurpassed landscape attractions will render it a favorite route. Passing through the queenly, beautiful City of Madison, it traverses the romantic Baraboo Valley, skirting past the wonderful Devil's Lake. Winding amid and delving through the rugged hills of Monroe County, it touches the picturesque, busy City of Sparta, and, at Winona Junction, connects with the La Crosse, Trempeleau & Prescott Railroad. Following this line, 28 miles beyond, the bridge across the Mississippi, at Winona, is reached.

WESTWARD FROM WINONA

the line traverses a grain-producing district unsurpassed in quantity and quality. When the Northwestern Company became possessed of the road, it only ran 140 miles westward from Winona. The charter extended it 120 miles further, to the Big Sioux River, in Dakota Teritory, and carried with it a princely land grant of 6,400 acres to the mile. The terms of the grant required the construction of 30 miles of road each year, and its entire completion by the 2d of March, 1873. Stupendous efforts were being made to comply with these terms, when the unprecedented storm of last month suspended the work. In March last, the Company had 155 miles of road to complete within a year. The work was being pushed in advance of civilization. The public lands had not even been surveyed. But the contracts were let to energetic parties; and, when the storm broke over them, they were within two days' work of the completion of the line. The grading is nearly all done and the iron is laid for 117 miles west of New Ulm. It is barely possible that the work can still be completed before next March; but, as there is not a solitary settler upon the unfinished portion and no business to be done, the bill before Congress for an extension of time for six months ought to be readily granted. Ultimately, this line will be extended in its projected northwesterly direction until it intersects the Northern Pacific Railroad, at a point far out in Dakota, furnishing the shortest connection with Chicago.

The amount expended in making the extensions of the Madison and Winona & St. Peter lines already exceeds $6,000,000.

It is, however, in the much-needed facilities for the rapid development of

THE IRON REGION,

furnished by the completion of the all-rail route between Chicago and Lake Superior, that the most immediate benefits are promised. Heretofore, this important business has suffered diminution from the fact that transportation was dependent upon navigation. The gap in the Company's lines extended from Green Bay to Escanaba, a distance of about 120 miles. During the season of navigation, the use of transit boats on Green Bay made the break tolerable; but, in winter, the irregular stage lines contributed poorly to the relief of the imprisoned residents in the upper peninsula. The demand for a railroad outlet was urgent, and to insure its early construction, the valuable grant of about 1,000,000 acres of land was made, conditioned upon the completion of the line within the current month. As announced in our columns, several days ago, the line was completed on the 3d inst., by the Northwestern Company, in safe advance of the subsidy's limitation.

Under the direction of an experienced engineer, the new line is being surfaced and ballasted; and, on and after Jan. 1, trains laden with ore will be run southward to the furnaces at De Pere, Appleton, Milwaukee, and Chicago.

The marvellous progress of the construction of railroads and other industrial enterprises in which iron is the principal component, has created a demand for the ore beyond the capacities of the old sources promptly and adequately to supply. It is therefore matter of common rejoicing that a vast and inexhaustible mining region should be rendered easily and constantly accessible to Chicago enterprise. During last summer, a large party of St. Louis capitalists, alarmed at the threatened exhaustion of the iron mountains of Missouri, visited the Lake Superior region to ascertain the extent of the supply, and the practicability of transporting it to the Carondelet furnaces. And, somewhat later, a party of Englishmen, representing the wealthiest iron firm in Great Britain, made a similar tour of inspection, and discovered, due west from Escanaba, in Sections 10 and 6, Range 29, just beyond the famous Breen Mine, a richer and deeper vein of ore than any yet opened.

THE BUSINESS FACTS.

So impressed were they with the value of their researches, that the erection of a large furnace in Chicago was seriously contemplated. Captain E. B. Ward's combination are also negotiating for the purchase of this range from the Portage Company. It can be reached by a branch line from the newly-completed Escanaba Road, which, doubtless, will be built as soon as its development is determined upon. Still further north, in Marquette County, the yield is enormous. During the past season the Northwestern Company transported 477,939 tons of ore, and 75,830 tons of pig iron to Escanaba. So urgent and continuous were the demand for more cars that the Company has commenced the construction of 700 new cars, in addition to the 1,120 now in use; and, as both the old ore dock at Escanaba, and the new one, 500 feet long, nearly completed, will be inadequate for next season's prospective business, the advisability of extending it 600 feet further is being considered. From the New England mine, which is just beyond the terminus of the Peninsula Division—a branch is to be built to the Saginaw mine—owned by the Cleveland Rolling Company—who will ship at least 100,000 tons from this mine alone, during next year. The vein which has been opened in

THE SAGINAW MINE

promises to yield most abundantly. Up one entire side of the experimental "cut," for about fifty feet perpendicular, is revealed a solid mass of iron. So encouraging is the prospect and so remunerative the investments already made, that the two roads traversing this valuable district—the Northwestern and the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon—have assurance that during the next season of navigation they will have opportunity to transport to Escanaba and Marquette fully

TWO MILLION TONS OF IRON ORE.

The statement might be thought visionary, were it not warranted by the fact that these mines are worked in the immediate interests of the heaviest iron-manufacturers in the country, who are obliged to resort to this illimitable source for supplies of the raw product. And, now that a route has been opened by which quick transit can be had at all seasons, the benefits certain to accrue are amazingly gratifying.

The settlement of

THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGION

has kept pace with the rapid development of its resources. Half a dozen towns, of several thousand inhabitants each, have suddenly and safely sprung up, and, the ore being found within a few feet of the surface in some of the best producing mines, limits the hours of labor to day-work, and gives the miners their evenings for recreation and social intercourse. In the copper region, still further up the Peninsula—where the ore is found imbedded several hundred feet below the surface, it is continual night to the slavish miners, who work in successive gangs of eight hours each, day and night. This district—wretched in its general aspect—is still beyond the reach of railroads. The rails, however, are being laid in that direction, and our despatches announce that the extension of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, which intersects the Northwestern at Negaunee, has reached L'Anse, on Keweenaw Bay, about 30 miles short of

THE COPPER DISTRICT.

Immediate access thereto is of less importance, because copper has not—except in three famous mines—been found in such paying quantities, neither is it in such general and increasing demand as the more abundant iron.

With the view of making the connection with Chicago still shorter,

AN AIR LINE

is being constructed between Milwaukee and Fond du Lac. This will reduce the distance 30 miles, making the entire line between Chicago and Marquette 401 miles in length. A couple of deep "cuts" have delayed progress in laying the iron. The prevalence of the horse disease disabled every animal used upon the work at the most critical moment. These drawbacks may necessitate postponement of the final work until next spring, when the entire line will early be placed in running order from Chicago to Fond du Lac.

OTHER CUT-OFFS.

A line from Milwaukee to Lodi, on the Madison Extension, was projected, and would have been constructed this year had not Milwaukee frowned upon, instead of encouraged, what would be so greatly to her interests. The line is about seventy-five miles long, and will, probably, be put through next year.

Still another cut-off—about sixteen miles long—from Janesville, on the Wisconsin Division, to Evansville on the Madison Extension, was located, and will speedily be built, in order to straighten the through line to Minnesota. A glance at the map will show that the supplying of this cut-off would make an air line to the Minnesota connection.

The construction of some of the new Wisconsin lines will, doubtless, sensibly affect

OUR LUMBER MARKET.

The West Wisconsin Railway, in its route from St. Paul to a junction with the Northwestern, at Elroy, traverses the St. Croix and Black Earth lumber regions. It will, therefore, apart from a large through traffic certain to incur, do a heavy business in the transportation of lumber.

Further east, the Wisconsin Central Railroad is being extended west and north to Lake Superior; and, along its entire length, will receive vast shipments of lumber to be delivered to the Northwestern at Menasha.

AT GREEN BAY

the Lake Pepin Road, projected thence to the Mississippi River, is already constructed to Dexterville, and will soon have 120 miles in operation. For some time past it has contributed largely to our lumber receipts.

THE NEW ROUTE TO DUBUQUE.

Amid so many evidences of increasing business, there is one drawback. The Freeport subdivision is now a stub line. The incidents which made it so were developed in recent law proceedings, out of which the Illinois Central came triumphant. The Central then "cut loose" from the Freeport connection and formed a little longer Chicago & Dubuque line *via* the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The Northwestern has become somewhat revenged. The completion of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railway from Dubuque to Clinton, where it strikes the Northwestern, has resulted in the successful opening of a through route, for passengers and freight, a few miles shorter than the rival Illinois Central route. The vigor with which the river road north from Dubuque (the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad) is being pushed forward, gives assurance that, very shortly, connection with Winona will be established, and a third through line from Chicago to St. Paul be inaugurated, with the scenic advantage of running the entire distance from Clinton to St. Paul along the west bank of the Mississippi River.

WESTWARD FROM DUBUQUE

still another feeder to the Chicago railway system is being created—the Iowa Pacific Railroad. Fort Dodge is the objective terminus for the present, but the ultimate intention is to run the line through to the Missouri River.

The Iowa Division of the Northwestern presents no new features other than the recent completion of the branch from Stanwood to Tipton. Doubtless this line—eight miles long—was hurried through in order to head off the projected line from Clinton, through Tipton, and southwest across the State. It is among the quite possible probabilities that this branch will be extended through Iowa City to Oscaloosa.

The following statement shows the lines comprising the different divisions of the Northwestern Railway and the miles of single track operated by the Company:

| | | Miles. |
|---|---|---|
| Wisconsin Division | | 291.3 |
| Chicago to Fort Howard | 242.2 | |
| Fort Howard to Marinette | 49.1 | |
| Milwaukee Division | | 85 |
| Madison Division | | 214 |
| Belvidere to Madison | 67.6 | |
| Madison to Elroy | 74 | |
| Kenosha to Rockford | 72.4 | |
| Galena Division | | 307.0 |
| Chicago to Clinton | 137 | |
| Chicago to Freeport | 121 | |
| Elgin to Geneva Lake | 44.5 | |
| Geneva to Batavia | 3 | |
| Geneva to St. Charles | 2.4 | |
| Escanaba Division | | 148.7 |
| Marinette to Escanaba | 65 | |
| Escanaba to Lake Angeline Mines | 67.9 | |
| Branches and extensions to mines | 15.8 | |
| Iowa Division | | 433.4 |
| Length of bridge across Missouri River | 1.1 | |
| Clinton to Missouri River | 352.9 | |
| Clinton to Lyons | 2.6 | |
| Lyons to Anamosa | 68.8 | |
| Stanwood to Tipton | 8 | |
| LaCrosse, Tremp. & Prescott Railroad | | 30 |
| Winona & St. Peter Railroad | | 289 |
| Total in operation | | 1,799.3 |
| UNCOMPLETED LINES. | | |
| Fond du Lac Air Line (Milwaukee to Fond du Lac) | | 63.7 |
| Milwaukee to Lodi | | 75 |
| Janesville to Evansville | | 16 |
| Elroy to Winona Junction | | 52 |
| Total, projected and completed | | 2,005 |

THE GROSS EARNINGS

of the Northwestern Railway for the last fiscal year were $11,402,161.44, exclusive of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, which would add over half a million, making a total of more than twelve millions. This year the earnings are exceedingly gratifying; and, with the connections recently formed, there is every assurance of the largest result yet reached. Last year the eighty-five miles between Chicago and Milwaukee earned over $800,000 from passengers alone. No piece of line in the West presents such a profitable passenger showing. The current year it may be decreased by competition with the new rival line.

For years Northwestern stock has been among the most speculative. Rival interests have fiercely struggled for its control. Yet, despite the conflicting, changeful managements, it has progressed until it has grown both great and prosperous. It is a possession worth coveting. Rumors, confidently circulated, say that out of the recent Wall street fight the younger Vanderbilt party came triumphant; and that, on the retirement of a sufficient number of the present Directors, the Lake Shore party (who control the Union Pacific Railroad) will assume the directory and consummate the stupendous project of a continuous trans-continental line—from New York to San Francisco—under one immediate control. The same authority is given for the statement that the reason preference over the two other Chicago and Omaha lines is given the Northwestern is, because the latter will, eventually, have the additional advantage of the best connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad, which, by many Eastern capitalists, is regarded as *the* future inter-oceanic route. A few months—perhaps less—will dispel all uncertainty. Meantime, whatever party shall control this mammoth organization, its interests are identical with the prosperity of the city from which it radiates; and, as stockholders are always alive to the most profitable returns, they will quickly find these best secured by so shaping the policy of the road as will most materially conduce to the prosperity of the city that gave it birth and matured it into a vigorous life.

# A WIFE'S TITLE TO REAL ESTATE.

## An Entirely New Decision Affecting the Property of a Bankrupt's Wife.

## The Provision Made for the Woman to Be Ascertained and Made by the Court.

The matter of the petition for review of Fredericka Brandt, up for argument before Judge Drummond, has been decided. This is the case in which the motion to dissolve the injunction against the petitioner, restraining her from collecting the rents of her real estate, was overruled by Judge Blodgett in the District Court, in the matter of her husband's bankruptcy, and from which decision her counsel took an appeal to the United States Circuit Court by petition for review, assigning this decision of Judge Blodgett as error, and asking Judge Drummond to reverse the same. The question involved is important, as the title to much of the real estate held by married women in this city stands in the same way as in this case, viz.: conveyed by the husband to a third party, and by the third party to the wife, the husband being entirely solvent. Judge Blodgett held that the creditors of the husband were entitled to the rents and profits of this real estate. Mr. Boutelle, Assistant District Attorney, representing the creditors, took the ground, before Judge Drummond,

1. That, under the Married Women's act of this State, of 1861, the wife could not hold this property as her separate property, because property acquired from the husband is specially excepted from the provisions of that act; and

2. That, at common law, the husband is entitled to the rents and profits of the wife's real estate, during connection, unless the property has been specially limited to her separate use.

Mr. John W. Ela, of Ela & Parker, representing the petition, took the ground

1. That the wife is entitled to these rents under the statute of 1861, not having acquired the property from her husband within the meaning of the exception in that act, the policy of the Courts being a liberal construction of these provisions for support of wife and family.

2. She is entitled to these rents at the common law, and without reference to the statute. The rule that the property must be limited to the wife's separate use not applying where it is a gift from the husband to the wife.

3. Even if the Court should hold that this is not the separate property of the wife, where creditors are asking the Court to subject the income of the wife's property to the husband's debts, the Court should order a reference to ascertain whether any provision has been made for the maintenance of the wife and family, and, if not, then the Court should make such provision out of this income, on the principle that where a party is seeking equity he shall first do equity.

Many authorities were cited on both sides, and the argument occupied the entire day.

Yesterday morning an elaborate decision was rendered by Judge Drummond. It, in effect, sustained the two points made by the counsel for the creditors; holding that on a construction of the statute and the rules of the common law together, the wife could not hold the income of this property as her separate property; but sustained the last point made by counsel for the petitioner, and directed a reference after adjudication in bankruptcy, to ascertain the value of the income, that the Court might make a suitable provision for the wife and family; and directed a modification of the injunction.

This question is an entirely new one, and the discussion will have the effect to considerably unsettle titles to this class of property.

### A Reminiscence of the Late Edwin Forrest.

*From the New York World.*

"How was he in his relation with other actors?"

"Just as he was with everybody whom he met. If they happened to please him, well and good; if not, it was uncomfortable for them if they came in contact with him. To use a slang word, he was extremely apt to 'bully' all in the theatre, from the manager down. But he once met his match. It was when he was playing at the old Broadway Theatre, near Pearl street. His pieces were followed by an exhibition of lions by their tamer, a certain Herr Driesbach. Forrest was one day saying that he had never been afraid in all his life—could not imagine the emotion. Driesbach made no remarks at the time, but in the evening, when the curtain had fallen, invited Forrest home with him. Forrest assented, and the two, entering a house, walked a long distance through many devious passages—all dark—until finally Driesbach, opening a door, said, "This way Mr. Forrest." Forrest entered, and immediately heard the door slammed and locked behind him. He had not time to express any surprise at this, for at the same moment he felt something soft rubbing against his leg, and putting out his hand touched what felt like a cat's back. A rasping growl saluted the motion, and he saw two fiery, glaring eyeballs looking up at him. 'Are you afraid, Mr. Forrest?' asked Driesbach, invisible in the darkness. 'Not a bit.' Driesbach said something; the growl deepened and became horser, the back began to arch, and the eyes to shine more fiercely. Forrest held out two or three minutes, but the symptoms became so terrifying that he owned up in so many words that he was afraid. 'Now let me out, you infernal scoundrel,' he said to the lion-tamer, 'and I'll break every bone in your body.' He was imprudent there, for Driesbach kept him, not daring to move a finger, with the lion rubbing against his leg all the time, until Forrest promised not only immunity, but a champagne supper into the bargain."

# CROWING MONOTONOUS.

## The State Insurance Company Examination.

## Mr. Amberg Explains the "Erasure" of Leaves from a Ledger.

## A Bank Book-Keeper Interviewed by the Lawyers.

The State Insurance examination was put under way once more yesterday before Mr. Register Hibbard. The first witness sworn was

F. SPENCER,

who stated that he was a member of the firm of Hibbard & Spencer. They had a policy in the State Insurance Company, but did not know what became of it. Mr. Hibbard, his partner, had charge of the matter.

WILLIAM A. AMBERG,

of Cameron, Amberg & Co., testified that he was a stationer; took out some leaves from the ledger of the National Loan and Trust Company in June last; it was said there had been certain accounts opened in the wrong part of the ledger; they put in new leaves; the old ones sold as old paper; the account, he remembered, was on one page with the Third National Bank.

To Mr. Smith: Believed that the book was brought by Mr. H. T. Murray, Teller of the Bank; did not see any entries in the book with respect to the State Insurance Company that he remembered; did not pry into the affairs of the Bank; it was none of his business; the book if new, would be worth $12; the alteration cost $5.

By Mr. Ayer: Thought there were very few pages taken out; did not think there was any request to send back the leaves taken out; did not think there were any headings taken out; they had the books but two days; there was no request made to keep the work secret. [The book being produced, the witness failed to detect the new pages.]

To Mr. Cooper: Was requested to call at the bank this morning, to see the book.

CHARLES BRODIE

testified that he was bookkeeper of the bank; had filled the place since the organization of the institution; the book in question was opened on June 1; witness put in about a dozen headings, and then desired to have them altered; some pages were taken out by Amberg's firm; did not know what became of two removed leaves; there was no account at the time in the book with any of the parties interested in that case.

To Mr. Cooper: The predecessor of the ledger produced was in the bank up to June; did not know where it was now; the accounts on the page removed were with the Bank of Montreal, Third National Bank, interest and deposit accounts, etc.; the leaves were removed early in June, simply because the entries were not made as he wished them to be; there was no account with the insurance company in the ledger preceding the one in question, ledger No. 3.

To Mr. Smith: Did not know where Ledger 3 was; had not seen it since June; brought forward the balances from Ledger 3 to Ledger 4; stayed down nights to bring them forward; all of the balances of unclosed accounts would not necessarily be brought forward in ledger No. 4; there might be two accounts having an even balance, and then there would be no account in the new ledger; began accounts in ledger No. 4 with substantially the same headings as in ledger No. 3; every individual balance was not brought in ledger No. 4; all "live accounts" were brought forward; had access to ledger No. 3, until it disappeared last June; the office was at No. 203 Randolph street; were then a long time without a safe; the books had to lie out in the office nights, as there was no room for them in the safe; searched for that book in the office one day after the 1st of June; had no idea what became of the book; was aware that the amount of the claims was charged up against the deposits in the bank; the lost ledger contained entries relative to the account; there was one entry for $261,000; it was entered to "due bills," or "bills receivable;" that entry was made in December; did not know the Board of Directors of the State Insurance Company; know the officers; none of the $261,000 was charged to Van Inwagen, or any of the officers of the Insurance Company; did not know who drew the checks; the claims were paid for in two different sums; they had accounts in the Third National and the Northwestern; the checks were drawn on these banks, and credited to the accounts of the banks; missed a register of bills on collection soon after he searched for the missing ledger; had an inquiry from an Eastern correspondent which made it necessary to find the register; missed the book after he missed the ledger; it was merely a memorandum of bills on collection; did not believe there were any entries in the book relative to the State Insurance Company; if they collected money from the Insurance Company it would have appeared in the register of collections; there was no application made of profits arising out of the $261,000 worth of claims; there was nothing in the book that indicated the account belonged to anyone outside the bank.

To Mr. Cooper: Made the entry in the genera ledger; did not make it in the general journal; it was not taken from the cash book; the entry was made in December, as well as he could recollect; could swear it was not made in February or January, 1872; could not swear it was not made after the 8th of December; it was made about the 1st of December; the amount was to the credit of due bills or bills receivable; there was no debit to it; did not carry all accounts forward from ledger No. 3 except bills receivable; George C. Smith & Brother had an account in general ledger No. 3; that account was not balanced, and was carried forward to ledger No. 4; George W. McMullin had no account in general ledger No. 3, nor in the general journal; neither Charles M. Smith nor George C. Smith, personally, had accounts in general ledger No. 3, nor had W. H. Park; two checks were paid to J. B. Smith; one on the Third National and one on the Northwestern; they were credited to those banks; did not know to what they were charged; the entry was in the general journal; the general journal began almost a year ago; the general ledger that was lost was filled up so that it was not convenient to handle; the $261,000 was credited to bills receivable the same day it was charged to the State Insurance Company; was positive no journal entry was made when the $261,000 was charged; it was not necessary to honest and intelligent bookkeeping to have it entered on the journal; they sometimes did business in that way; thought it was not an ordinary way of doing business; in the latter part of last year they had a bookkeeper in charge of the deposit entry who was discharged for incorrectness in the books; the man's name was Hine; he was now in the Third National; the cash in the bank was correct in December.

To the Register: When he gave checks to J. B. Smith for the certificates of indebtedness, he credited to cash, and charged to something else; did not know what; $34,000 was paid out to J. B. Smith.

To Mr. Cooper: The entry of the $261,000 would not affect the cash at all; the $34,000 was paid in checks, leaving a balance of about $247,000; the Teller handled the cash.

Mr. Ayer objected to repeating the question.

A pleasant discussion among the lawyers relieved the monotony for a few minutes.

Examination resumed: There was no general journal entry at all.

BENJAMIN F. WARD

testified that he had a $2,500 policy in the State; the loss was total; the policy was burned up; the claim against the Company was not burned up.

Mr. Cooper desired to know if there was any further use for the books.

Sydney Smith thought the attempt to show that there were changes in the books a dead failure.

Mr. Cooper said they would see about the dead failure business.

Examination resumed: Went to the office; saw the Secretary, who said the losses were about $5,000,000, and the assets about $400,000; he said: "We will pay you 10 cents on the dollar on your claim;" VanInwagen said that; replied that it was a small percentage on his loss; went back again with proof of loss; asked Van Inwagen if he was paying the 10 cents still; he said he was, and witness took it; signed a paper; believed Van Inwagen's statement regarding the condition of the Company; read the receipt; did not think the name J. B. Smith was written in the receipt or assignment at that time.

To Mr. Smith: Believing Van Inwagen's representation to be correct, took the 10 cents; when he signed the instrument it was in blank; there was no name in it; did not know who wrote it; supposed that he was dealing with the Company just as much as that he was signing the paper; regarded his claim as cancelled; now considered the representation was fraudulent, and that he was entitled to his share of the assets of the bankrupt.

To Mr. Ayer: Could not say who was in the room at the first interview with Van Inwagen; some one was there; the interview was about the 23d or 24th of October; the next interview was about two days after; Van Inwagen made the losses of the Company about five millions, and the assets about four hundred thousand; Van Inwagen paid him in a check signed by himself.

A legal discussion came in here.

Examination resumed: Had employed an attorney to look after his claims; some preliminary steps had been taken; had signed an agreement with other parties.

Another important legal discussion here.

Examination resumed: Signed that agreement about two or three months since; thought it was in September; had no memorandum of it.

OSCAR L. AMERICAN

had a policy in the State amounting to $5,000; the loss was total; furnished proofs of loss about Nov. 4 to Van Inwagen; O. L. American & Co. did not own the policy now; McMullen wanted to buy it; refused to sell it to him; went to Van Inwagen, who told him the losses were from $1,300,000 to $1,400,000, and the assets about $150,000; that was about Nov. 24; signed an assignment because his policy was burned; did not know if the name J. B. Smith was written on the receipt at the time; thougt it was blank.

To Mr. Smith: Thought he read the assignment; understood it was necessary to sign it because his policy was burned; thought that was the only reason he had to sign it; had now a claim against the Company; it was in the hands of his lawyers for three or four months.

By Mr. Cooper: His lawyers were watching the case; would make the claim in the best way he could.

To Mr. Smith: Thought the whole thing was a swindle; did not know who swindled; had left his case to his lawyers; signed no agreement to prosecute claims.

Mr. Cooper said Mr. Smith's questions were unjust.

Mr. Smith thought Mr. American was no greenhorn. They would have the same delay and trouble over again.

Mr. American said he would make the claim whenever he was most likely to get it.

Mr. Smith said he would fight him and all such claims.

Mr. Cooper said of course he would.

To Mr. Ayer: McMullen went to his house; told McMullin he would not sell his claim; his wife was present when McMullin called; McMullin called a second time to buy the claim; refused to sell it; paid Van Inwagen $5 on Nov. 4 to make out his proof of loss; did not know if the proof of loss was made out when he first called on Van Inwagen; signed the assignment when he left the proof of loss.

GEORGE GILBERT,

of the firm of Sampson, Gilbert & Co., testified that Gilbert & Sampson had a $5,000 policy; the loss was total; settled with what he supposed to be the Secretary of the Company; sold to Joseph N. Barker; McMullin and Barker represented that the Company could only pay 10 cents; believed Barker because he was a friend of his; they said if he did not take that he would not get so much; took it for granted that Barker would not tell him a falsehood.

To Mr. Ayer: Barker and McMullin called on him at Mr. Sampson's house on Twenty-fifth street; McMullin said he called to settle, to see if they would take 10 cents on the dollar; promised to let them know by a certain time; sent his bookkeeper for the $500; it was in the form of a check with Van Inwagen's name on it.

WILLIAM T. JACOBS

testified that he had a policy in the State for $500; assigned his claim; dealt with Shufeldt; got $50 for the claim; Shufeldt gave him a check.

To Mr. Cooper: Shufeldt said he was buying for other parties.

DIVERSION.

At 1 o'clock the proceedings were adjourned until 2, but 2 came and no witnesses. Mr. Cooper made the announcement that the Marshal had gone out to subpœna fifteen or twenty. The Assignee perambulated the floor and sucked a cigar while the attorneys sat around discussing military affairs—fighting being somewhat akin to law. At 3:15 Mr. Cooper observed that "this was outrageous," and started to scare up witnesses, returning soon after to announce that four or five would be on hand in the twinkling of a bed-post, and keep them going all night. In the meantime Mr. Smith told a good water melon anecdote. Then came a Jew story, and a story of the fire, and then—4:15—when the lawyers decided to adjourn until this morning.

# SUPREME COURT REPORTING.

The address of the Chicago Law Institute to the Bar and Press of the State, on the subject of a speedier and cheaper publication of the Supreme Court reports, has just been issued in pamphlet form. The address sets forth that there is a general complaint that the reports are excessive in price, deficient in quantity, and dilatory in appearance, and legislative interposition of a decided and radical character is imperatively demanded. Heretofore, the emoluments of the official Reporter have been greatly in excess of a liberal compensation, although responsible parties had offered to produce the reports at half the price and in less than one-third the time. The books could be profitably sold at $2.50 each. It is estimated that, for a six years' term, under a proper system, the saving to the Bar and State would amount to $98,280; and that the Reporter's profits, during his official term of six years, will foot up the sum of $91,087.50, or an annual profit of $15,181.25, a compensation larger than the combined salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and Auditor of Accounts, and nearly four times the salary of a Supreme Court Judge! The address recommends that the Reporter be compensated by salary instead of being allowed profits, so that his interest shall cease to be the least matter in the most books. The delay in the publication of the reports is a subject of common notoriety and complaint. Their regular time of appearance, after the term of submission, is two years; that is, practically, there is an interval of that length between the Court and the bar. Any tolerably well stocked law library, public or private, or law book store, in the country, which contains a respectable array of State reports, avouches not only that the resources and facilities of law book publishers for speedy work are quite equal to those of publishers in miscellaneous departments, but, that in a comparison of dates of reports, and as to their promptness of appearance, those of Illinois most conspicuously suffer. In conclusion, the Committee signing the address respectfully and earnestly invite, particularly the members of the profession in the State, and such editors, also, as may be willing to aid us with their columns, to actively concur with us in a movement for early and decisive legislative action to cheapen and expedite the reports of our Supreme Court. The committee, or any of its members, will be pleased to confer with gentlemen of the bar, by correspondence or otherwise, in reference to the accomplishment of the purpose commended in the resolution of the Chicago Law Institute, and all who concur with us in this movement are requested to signify the same by note to the Chairman of the Committee."

JOHN LYLE KING,
JOSEPH P. CLARKSON,
ABRAM M. PENCE,
JAMES L. HIGH,
E. B. SHERMAN,
Committee.

### A Revolting Story.

*From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger, Dec. 13.*

The particulars of the death and burial of a small-pox patient in this city has just been reported to us, which contains some revolting details, and which, if true, demands more than a mere mention. Some three weeks or more ago, a colored man named Brutus Smith, living on Upper Fourth street, was taken down with this terrible disease, and died on Monday, the 25th of last month. After his death the notorious Bill Watkins was employed to bury his body. It is said that he went to the bed, seized the dead man by the legs, dragged him out of the bed on to the floor, and thence down the stairway, where he placed the body in a rough box, hauled it out to West Union, and kept it for nearly a week before it was interred.

It is also rumored that Watkins never interred the body in any of the burial grounds, but conveyed it to a swamp and there covered it from sight.

—Three men convicted of Penitentiary offences, escaped from the County Jail at Middletown, Ohio, last Monday. They took up a flagstone in the interior of the jail, and dug out underneath the foundation.


HOLIDAY GOODS.

Splendid Holiday Chromo,

MOTHER IS OUT,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 134 West Washington-st. 136 Twenty-second-st.



AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE WORLD-FAMED

Miss Lydia Thompson,

AND HER

GREAT COMPANY.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, LAST TIME OF

ROBIN HOOD,

With all its charming New Music and Sylvan Appointments.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 20,

A GRAND OVATION!

TO THE

PEERLESS QUEEN OF BURLESQUE.

(Correspondence.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1872.

Miss Lydia Thompson;

DEAR MADAM: As admirers of the chaste and popular [illegible] given by yourself and the admirable company [illegible] you, we beg to congratulate you on your [illegible] a success as great as it is genuine, and merit. In you the [illegible] labor and professional and leader of light entertainment [illegible] the chief attraction acknowledge the exponent of [illegible] as in Jefferson they [illegible] Booth of tragedy and Shakespearian drama, and in Ed[illegible] possessing an especial claim to dramatic position and [illegible] admiration. In view of the popularity you [illegible] merit before the amusement going public of the United States, and so heartily recognized and accorded you by the people of Chicago, we respectfully beg to tender you a Complimentary Benefit on such evening as you may select during your present engagement, when we may assemble *en masse*, and thus demonstrate the sincerity of our profession. Very respectfully,

| | |
|---|---|
| W. C. Cleland, | Wentworth & Woolworth, |
| W. A. Butters, | D. T. Hale, |
| A. H. Banyon, | S. C. Hinsdale, |
| J. W. Clyde, | C. B. Daggett, |
| J. H. Ferrell, | C. D. Peacock, |
| D. Cole & Son, | W. B. Clapp & Bro., |
| Edwin Thomas, Jr., | J. W. Harris, |
| E. H. Talbott, | P. F. Scanlan, |
| J. R. Jeffrey, | M. C. Misener, |
| W. K. Swallow, | Carl Pretzel, |
| F. P. Knowle, | F. Foster, |
| Wm. Turtle, | B. R. Chambers, |
| C. Mackenzie, | J. M. Johnson, |
| Amsen Garton, | G. M. McIntire, |
| B. Schemerhorn, | A. S. Frude, |
| W. O. Brown, | John Graham, |
| A. O. Fellows, | Julius Katz, |
| Jas. L. Vanszoekel, | S. R. Sterce, |
| Chas. J. Friede, | O. N. Needham, |
| G. Blakely, | R. J. Walshe, |
| Geo. E. Welling, | A. W. Ferris, |
| Wm. Johnson, | Jacob Peiser, |
| Richard Slater, | James Strand, |
| J. Handley, | Thomas H. Hartley, |
| J. Walbridge, | H. S. Hahn, |
| M. Conrad, | Chas. Clark, |

and many others.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Dec. 14.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of to-day, tendering me a complimentary benefit. For this marked and very flattering approval of my labors in the presentation of light entertainment I feel grateful, and would respectfully suggest Friday evening, the 20th inst., as the occasion when both myself and the members of my troupe will present a bill which, I trust, will meet with your unqualified approval.

Your obedient servant, LYDIA THOMPSON.

To Messrs. W. C. Cleland, W. A. Butters, Wentworth & Woolworth, A. H. Banyon, J. W. Clyde, D. T. Hale, and others.

On this occasion the Spectacular Extravaganza of

LURLINE,

For which the Box Sheet is now open, and, to avoid the anticipated rush at the time of opening the doors,

SEATS SHOULD NOW BE SECURED.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels

FIRST WEEK OF THE SPECIALIST,

MASTER CLARENCE BURTON,

Great hit and new songs and dances by MACKIN AND WILSON. J. H. MILBURN, BILLY RICE, and our monster combination.

The Lawyer's Clerk and Partners for Life.

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle.

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, AND DURING THE WEEK: ALSO WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

FUN! FUN!! FUN!!!

A decided impression—The audience convulsed with laughter throughout the entire performance.

JOHN DILLON,

In his great character of Bankstock; J. C. Padget, J. W. Blaisdell, Miss Kate Meek, Miss Emma Cline, Miss Marie Louise, and the entire Company in the cast.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

THE DRAMATIC EVENT OF THE AGE.

LAWRENCE BARRETT

As CASSIUS, in Shakespeare's immortal tragedy,

JULIUS CÆSAR,

Played by him for eight weeks at Booth's Theatre, New York. Saturday—JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF

MISS JANE COOMBS,

Who will appear on Wednesday and Thursday Evenings in her admired impersonation of Lady Teazle in Sheridan's Comedy of SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Friday—Benefit of Miss Jane Coombs. Friday and Saturday—The Stranger. Saturday Matinee—Lady of Lyons. Next week, the Great Charlotte Cushman. Seats can now be secured.

GLOBE THEATRE.

To-night and Saturday Matinee the Comedy of

THE LITTLE TREASURE.

Miss Lelia Ellis, Sappho, Charley Howard, Bobby Newcomb, Miss Lulu Delmay, Rennelsberg Sisters, and the Comedy Company, in a choice bill, concluding with the Operetta entitled

THE WATERMAN.

Monday Evening, Dec. 23, ANNUAL BENEFIT OF R. L. MARSH.

LECTURE.

SCENES IN THE HOLY LAND,

(Illustrated by Stereoscopic Views), by the Rev. ROBT. PATTERSON, D. D., at Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, corner Adams and Throop-sts., Thursday evening, Dec. 19, 1872, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

AROMATIC LIQUID PEPSIN.

PROSAIC

SYMPTOMATIC ACROSTIC

A general sense of discomfort.
Rough and dry skin is frequently noticed. (throat.
Often belching an acrid liquid, appearing to scald the
Mental depression.
Arising in the morning unrefreshed and miserable.
The tongue is usually furred, or more or less coated.
In many cases, Heartburn is a symptom.
Constipation generally exists.

Languor and incapacity for exertion.
Impotency is sometimes fancied.
Quite a frequent source of complaint is Wakefulness.
Uneasiness in the stomach.
Intense Headache and Dizziness.
Devoid of Buoyancy.

Painful sense of Fulness after eating.
Extremities are often cold.
Pulse and heart's beat frequently counted.
Sleep disturbed by dreams.
In the morning the Appetite is often poor.
No Alcoholic Liquors, Bitters, Wines, Elixirs, &c. should then be used, as

The above are symptoms of Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, and Complaints arising from a Disordered and Weak Stomach, for which

Aromatic Liquid Pepsin

IS THE

MOST NATURAL AND RELIABLE REMEDY.

It contains no alcohol, and is now being prescribed by many of the most eminent Physicians of the country quite recently for morning sickness also.

Put up in pint bottles, Price $1.50.

If not to be had of your druggist, we will send it by express, postpaid, on receipt of price. Address, with Post Office money order (for $10 or less costs 5 cents only)

LILLY & PHELAN,

Evansville, Indiana.

P. S. We are not quack nostrum pedlers nor patent medicine venders, but manufacturers of Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, and Pharmaceutical Preparations of the highest merit and Endorsement of the Medical Profession.

See Business notice, first column fourth page, and same department, in Tribune of 15th, 16, 18th, and hereafter.

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

Good Pay for Men and Women.

SUBSCRIBERS WANTED FOR

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

$3.00 per Annum, in Advance, including "THE GLEANERS," a beautiful Chromo (11x23½).

Send for Circular and Specimen Copy.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE,
REV. WM. ORMISTON, D. D.,
REV. JOHN HALL, D. D.,
T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE,

And other eminent persons, write for

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

6 New Church-st., corner Fulton, New York.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

8 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, by mail | $12.00 | Sunday | $2.50 |
| Tri-Weekly | 6.00 | Weekly | 2.00 |

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.


## CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.


FIRST PAGE—Congressional Proceedings—Miscellaneous Washington Items.

SECOND PAGE—Washington Letter—Our Biography—Prospects of the Indian Terr[illegible] About the Great and Resources—Swindl[illegible] [illegible]ago and St. Louis: Inter-Diamond Fra[illegible]—Eastern Cities and Chicago. Dependence

THIRD PAGE—The Chicago & Northwestern Railway: History of Its Various Organizations and Constructions—A Wife's Title to Real Estate—The State Insurance Company Investigation—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Thurlow Weed on Civil Service Reform; The Murderers' Sanctuary—Current News Items—Notes and Opinions.

FIFTH PAGE—A Brace of Knaves: Operations of Two Remarkable Western Confidence Operators—The Knickerbocker Insurance Company: Stock Manipulations—Out of the Jungle: Three Reportorial Tiger-Hunters Rescued by Scully—Revolution by Injunction—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

SEVENTH PAGE—Railroad News—The Law Courts—Evanston Items—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign, Political and Miscellaneous Telegraphic News.


## TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Jane Coombs. "School for Scandal."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Fun." Operatic Bagatelle.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Julius Cæsar."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The Lydia Thompson Troupe. "Robin Hood."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Lelia Ellis Ballad Opera Company.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Moriacchi Troupe. "The Scout."


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

SALT RHEUM CURED BY USING JUNIPER TAR Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. GRAND, EXtraordinary drawing; whole tickets $60. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. Box 4685, P. O., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

LILLY & PHELAN'S AROMATIC LIQUID PEPSIN, unlike powdered pepsin, will not mould or deteriorate by exposure (and all preparations made from the powdered are proportionately less effective, sometimes inert, by adulteration of the powder), nor will it, like elixirs and wines of pepsin (we do not condemn all other remedies in those forms), inflame and unnaturally stimulate the stomach by the alcohol they contain. Our Aromatic Liquid Pepsin being free of this objectionable agent, contains the full effect of pure pepsin, is very agreeable to taste, will not freeze nor spoil in any climate, and is especially valuable in dyspepsia, indigestion, morning sickness, and all diseases arising from a weak and disordered stomach. See prosaic symptomatic acrostic, third page, seventh column, also this place, in Tribune of 18th, 16th, 18th. Until your druggist can supply you, we will deliver to house free, on receipt of price, $1.50. P. O. money order is safest. LILLY & PHELAN, Evansville, Indiana.

We ask a careful reading of our circulars, of which we send 15,000 by letter carriers to-day.


# The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, December 19, 1872.

The Spanish Government, it is announced by Zorilla, will soon introduce a bill into the Cortes for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico.

The New York *Times* objects, in rather a tender way, to Secretary Boutwell's proposed assumption of power to expand and contract the currency. The gift of omniscience having been denied to ordinary mortals, the *Times* plaintively asks the Hon. Secretary whether he is quite sure that it has been conferred upon him; and if so, whether he is equally certain it will fall to the lot of his successor in office.

There are other people than the Americans who can complain of being governed too much. A Lord Chief Justice of England has formally proclaimed from a Court of Queen's Bench that "the whole object of legislation seemed to be to embarrass the Court of Queen's Bench," and complained that his "whole time was taken up in construing Acts of Parliament incapable of any rational construction."

The annual report of the Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary shows that there are now confined there 1,239 males and 16 females. The labor of the convicts has been let by contract at an average of 65 cents per day. The financial results of the year's business is a surplus of earnings over expenses of $36,000. This is an improvement over the old system of an annual cost over expenses of nearly $100,000 a year.

Stokes' second trial began yesterday with the empanelling of three jurors. An application on behalf of King, the murderer of O'Neil, for a stay of proceedings, was denied by Judge Ingraham, and his trial will follow that of Stokes. Simmons, who killed Duryea in New York, Monday night, by stabbing him fourteen times, claims that he acted in a paroxysm of insanity. Fourteen paroxysms would have more nearly covered his case.

The most stalwart protest against the overthrow of the State Government of Louisiana, by the military force of the United States, comes from a quarter whence we should least expect it, to-wit, the Washington *Sunday Chronicle* (D. C. Forney, proprietor). As the *Sunday Chronicle* is inside the party, its calm and forcible warning of the consequences of such proceedings will undoubtedly command attention among those who would be deaf to the same teachings coming through a different channel. We republish its article elsewhere.

The resignation of Colonel Eastman, as Postmaster of Chicago, has been in contemplation, we understand, more than a year. If the Civil Service regulations so successfully applied in the Philadelphia case are still in force, the appointment will now be given to Colonel Squires, the efficient and capable Assistant Postmaster. The Washington despatches, however, say that Colonel John McArthur is to be appointed. We shall see in due time. Meanwhile, we hope that the President will stand to his expressed determination to enforce the new Civil Service rules, for, if they break down now, the whole crevasse will follow.

Postmaster General Creswell has made a decision which, if sustained, will go far to relieve the Post Office of a just reproach. Hitherto, although charging an extra price to insure the transmission of money through the mails, the Department has refused to account for the miscarriage of any such remittances. The Postmaster General now rules that, in case of the loss of registered letters, the Postmasters in whose hands they should have been safe are to be held responsible. Mr. Creswell's order, that double postage be charged on matter not prepaid, is approved by the House Committee on Post Offices.

Very few people know that the Chief of the Cherokees is a graduate of Princeton College, and a man of culture; that the Cherokee Nation has a society organized on the model of modern civilizations, with newspapers, schools, Court Houses, and the like; or that the highest prizes for cotton were won at the St. Louis Fair by the Chickasaws. In the letter of our Washington correspondent, this morning, will be found a very full and interesting account of the social and industrial state of these and the other tribes occupying the Indian Territory; the dangers which threaten them from the pressure of the white population gathering round them, and which must soon overflow the lines of the reservations, and the different plans which are proposed by their leading men, like Ross and Boudinot, for a solution of the Indian problem.

In another column is given a sketch of the growth of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, beginning with the laying, in 1852, of the first rail on the Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad, which, by successive consolidations, became the monster corporation that now controls 1,900 miles of track, and earns a million or more each month. New branches are being added to the network of lines under the control of the Company. Through connection will soon be made between Chicago and Dakota; the inexhaustible iron and copper deposits and lumber tracts of Lake Superior are to be brought within our reach, and its branches will drain the rich farms of Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin,—of the whole Northwest, in brief. The total of lines built, and to be built, mounts up to 2,005 miles of track, all of which will feed the commercial interests of this city.

Mr. Oakes Ames seems to have experienced a change of some sort since last summer. In his address to his constituents before the election, he allowed that he had never offered any Credit Mobilier stock to any member of Congress, and intimated that he would regard any such transaction with indignation. Mr. Ames now maintains that, if he did offer to sell Credit Mobilier stock to members of Congress, and if members of Congress did buy this stock at any price, it was a simple business transaction, in which both he and they had a perfect right to engage. It is obvious that, so far as Mr. Oakes Ames' iron-clad conscience is concerned, circumstances alter cases. The circumstance that has altered the case is simply the fact that concealment of the truth is no longer possible.

The hasty action of the President, under the advice of Attorney General Williams, in recognizing Pinchback as Governor of Louisiana, is illustrated in the fact, subsequently disclosed, that Pinchback never was Lieutenant Governor of that State, and, consequently, could not succeed as Governor. He was a member of the State Senate, and presiding officer of that body; but his term as Senator expired on the 4th day of November, and his successor is now serving as member of the State Senate. The Attorney General, ignorant of this fact, advised the President to recognize Pinchback as Governor, assuming that he was Lieutenant Governor; and he actually telegraphed to the Committee of One Hundred Citizens not to come to Washington to explain the facts, because the President was fixed in his purpose to recognize the Lieutenant Governor as Governor, there being, in fact, no Lieutenant Governor there.

Both Houses of Congress yesterday gave most of their time to paying the usual parliamentary honors to the memory of the Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky. Three bills were brought before the Senate bearing upon the Indian question, which grows daily more difficult and pressing,—one by Senator Pomeroy for the relief of settlers on Cherokee lands; another by Senator Harlan to secure a cession from the Creeks of part of their reservation, and a third by Senator Frelinghuysen. The last seeks to secure a more honest administration of Indian affairs by having all the papers and records of the transactions of Indian Agents kept open to public inspection, and all distributions of goods made in public, and by forbidding the practice, under which gross frauds have long been committed, of signing vouchers before they were fully made out.

The telegraph reports that Peru has become intensely indignant over the affair of the ship Maria Luz, and has ordered war vessels to Japan to demand satisfaction. The Maria Luz is a coolie ship, engaged in the slave trade. During stress of weather, she put into a Japanese port, and, when the nature of her cargo became known, the authorities of Yokohama boarded her and removed the coolies, sending them back to China at their own request, and also at the request of a Chinese High Commissioner, who was sent by his Government to investigate the case. The action of the Japanese authorities was entirely creditable to their humanity, although heathen, and, if the Christian Government of Peru insists upon demanding satisfaction, we trust that China and Japan will combine and render satisfaction by blowing the war vessels of this Christian Government sky-high.

It is not likely that the interests of the Western Union Telegraph Company are in any way concerned in the recent purchase of New York *Tribune* stock by Mr. William Orton. No means could be devised so certain to create newspaper hostility against the Telegraph Company, and public hostility as well, as for the Company to dabble in newspaper property. On the other hand, nothing would so quickly impair the market value of the New York *Tribune* as the belief that it had become an adjunct of the Telegraph Company. A more unfortunate alliance could not be devised. Mr. Orton is a politician of considerable prominence in New York. Probably, the interests of the Western Union Telegraph Company were as far as possible from his thoughts when he handed his check to Mr. Sinclair. If he had given those interests any consideration in the premises, he would have seen that they were not in the way of active advancement by mixing them up with one New York newspaper to the exclusion of all the rest.

Mr. James Brooks' tirade against Colonel M'Comb "wont wash." Mr. M'Comb is neither a perjurer, nor a bandit, nor a highwayman, nor a blackleg, so far as anything yet appears. The telegraphic report of Mr. Brooks' speech makes him say that he never had any stock in the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railway. This must be an error of the reporter, for it is quite certain that Mr. Brooks is now, or has been, one of the Directors of the Union Pacific, duly elected at a stockholders' meeting. Mr. M'Comb's charge is that Brooks not only had stock in the Credit Mobilier, but that he never paid a cent for it. Mr. Brooks' protestation that he never used his influence with the Democratic members in favor of the Union Pacific Railway is aside from the purpose. The question is, whether he had the property, and how he came by it. If he never had it at all (as he says), then he is innocent. We incline to the belief that a thorough investigation will corroborate substantially Colonel M'Comb's statement.

Among the propositions before the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, which is now in session at Philadelphia, is one to amend the Constitution with regard to prosecutions for libel. The Constitutions of most of the States contain express provisions that the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, is a sufficient defence in an action for libel. In Pennsylvania, however, the truth of an alleged libel constitutes an insufficient defence, except where the conduct of public officials is concerned. It is now proposed to amend the law so as to shield a person who has published the truth with a justifiable purpose in view. Without such an amendment, there is no real freedom of the press in Pennsylvania. It is a serious reproach to the laws of Pennsylvania that an editor cannot proclaim the truth concerning any citizen, where the publication of that truth affects the well-being of society, without being confined within the walls of a Penitentiary. A public journal should be left entirely free to publish facts when those facts are published with a proper motive, and there is a necessity for their publication.

An order is enforced in the London Police Stations similar to that lately issued by Superintendent Washburn in this city, prohibiting Sergeants, or the officers in charge, to take bail for the appearance of persons arrested and committed to the Armory. In a case of recent occurrence at a London station the practice resulted fatally. A woman had been taken into custody, on a charge of misconduct, one Saturday night. Her friends went to the station for the purpose of giving bail, but bail was refused, and they were not even permitted to see her. She was, consequently, detained over Sunday, and the apprehensions and physical sufferings she endured brought on a dangerous illness during Sunday night. On Monday morning, she was found in a dying state. She was then transferred to a hospital, where she expired in a few hours. Examination into the case proved that there had not even been sufficient cause for arresting the woman, much less inflicting the unnecessary hardships, which could have been avoided by the acceptance of an adequate bail. The case is one which seems to teach that officers in charge of police stations should have some discretion in the matter of accepting bail.

The Chicago produce markets were rather quiet yesterday, and the majority were easier, highwines and barley being the principal exceptions. Provisions were dull and a shade lower, closing at $11.62½@11.75 for mess pork; $11.85@11.90 for do seller March; $7.05¼ per 100 lbs for lard, $7.50 for do seller March; 3½c for part salted shoulders, 5⅝c for do short ribs, 6c for do short clear, and 7¼@7⅝c for green hams. Dressed hogs were quiet but firm at 5@10c decline, at $4.50@4.55 per 100 lbs. Highwines were less active, but ½@1c higher, at 91@91½c per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was quiet and easier, closing at $1.12¼ cash, and $1.13¼ seller January. Corn was dull, and ⅛@¼c lower, closing at 30⅝c cash, and 30⅝c seller January. Oats were dull, and ¼@⅜c lower, closing at 23½c cash, and 24c seller January. Rye was more active, and ¼@½c higher, closing at 63½c. Barley was quiet, but firm, at 62¼@63½c for No. 2; 48¼@49½c for No. 3, and 63c for seller January. The large receipts (about 35,000) caused a decline of 15@20c in prices of live hogs, the market closing weak at $3.60@3.80. The cattle and sheep markets were unchanged.

## THURLOW WEED ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. Thurlow Weed has made proclamation against the reform of the Civil Service system. In olden times there were followers of the army, who had the privilege, as soon as the battle was over, to rob the dead and wounded. When, in the progress of civilization, these gangs were disbanded and the practice prohibited, there was probably just as vigorous a protest as is now made by Mr. Weed against a reform of the Civil Service. He insists that the Republican party, by making a reform of the Civil Service part of its platform, yielded to a bewildered public sentiment which it should no longer respect. He declares the reform to be utterly impracticable, and says that an attempt to enforce it will lead to abuses greater than those which exist; that it proposes to establish an office-holding aristocracy; and he illustrates what he calls the fatuity of the reform by saying that Dean Richmond and Commodore Vanderbilt could not pass an examination needed for a subordinate office in the Custom House. All this is very childish, but very much in keeping with Mr. Weed's life-long business of a distributor of patronage. If Dean Richmond and Commodore Vanderbilt did not possess education enough to enable them to keep books, compute duties, receive and deliver goods, or to appraise merchandise, then neither one of them ought to have been appointed bookkeeper, revenue clerk, storekeeper, or appraiser. Being unable to perform the duties required of them, they had no more right to expect such an office than they had to be made surgeons in the army, surveyors of public lands, or professors of theology. The illustration serves only to show the injustice and impropriety of appointing men to office who have not the qualifications necessary to enable them to perform the duties.

To say that a requirement that every man hired by the public to perform official duties shall be competent to perform the duties; that he shall receive no compensation therefor save the salary fixed by law, and that so long as he is honest, is competent, and attends to his business faithfully, he shall not be removed, is to create an aristocracy, is one of those absurdities into which Mr. Weed would be very likely to fall. Mr. Dean Richmond would not have tolerated in his private service, nor in the service of any corporation of which he was a member, any person who was either incompetent, dishonest, negligent, or unfaithful; nor would he have permitted any man to be discharged who was honest, competent, and faithful, because of his personal opinions upon matters not connected with his immediate business. Was Mr. Richmond thereby establishing an aristocracy? Or was he doing any more than every other business man in the United States always does, exercising a prudent precaution of making merit, and fitness, and honesty honorable, and their possession the sole test of business confidence?

One year ago, a Commission, consisting of three able and experienced officers of the Government, and three eminent citizens, to whom the President had committed this subject for examination, made a report, in which they presented to the country a graphic description of the Civil Service as it is. They did not write as partisans; they had no political or personal ends to subserve; they were all political friends of the President, and all agreed politically with the majority in both Houses of Congress, and with the party which had been in power during the eleven preceding years. These gentlemen described the system as a whole, pointing out its more glaring and notorious features. They called attention to the fact that, in the beginning of the Government, all appointments were made from considerations of character and fitness, and all removals were based upon the same considerations. Mr. Jefferson resisted the "torrent" of applications for office, and there was not a single removal of a subordinate from office, except for cause, from the days of Washington to the close of the Administration of John Quincy Adams.

In 1832, the new policy was begun, and it has been followed by every Administration since. What the result has been is stated by these gentlemen. They say:

> In obedience to this system the whole machinery of the Government is pulled to pieces every four years. Political caucuses, primary meetings, and conventions are controlled by the promise and expectation of patronage. Political candidates for the lowest or highest positions are directly or indirectly pledged. The pledge is the price of the nomination, and when the election is determined pledges must be redeemed. The business of the Nation, the legislation of Congress, the duties of the departments, are all subordinated to the distribution of what is called the "spoils." No one escapes. President, Secretaries, Senators, Representatives, are pertinaciously dogged and besought on the one hand to appoint, on the other to retain, subordinates. The great officers of the Government are constrained to become mere office-brokers. Meantime they have their own hopes, ambitions, and designs. They may strive to make their patronage secure their private aims. The spectacle is as familiar as it is painful and humiliating. We accuse no individual. We appeal only to universal and deplorable experience.
>
> The influence of this system upon those who hold office may be inferred. Officers appointed chiefly as a reward for personal and party service and not upon proof of fitness, who know that there is no certain promotion for merit, and that they hold their places only until others with more influential friends can thrust them out, can have neither pride nor hope in the fulfilment of their duties. * * Taught by the system to regard the office as a prize, and warned by the same system that their tenure is neither character nor fitness, they are sorely tempted to make the most of it in the shortest time, both to repay the trouble and expense of procuring it, and to provide against an early removal. Meanwhile, as a part of the vast scheme of patronage, an officer who is appointed solely in deference to political pressure is judged not by the manner in which he does his duty, but by the zeal with which he serves the influence that secured his place. * * *
>
> When public offices are regarded only as rewards for political service, they will be constantly multiplied to supply more places. There will be incessant temporary employments, as they are called, and consequent deficiency bills, and supplementary appropriation bills. Meanwhile, the influence which has obtained the office, not for the public service, but as a private reward, will be slow to see inefficiency or actual dishonesty in the conduct of the incumbent. * * *
>
> But when the application is urged upon the Executive Department by a member of the Legislative branch of the Government, the mischief becomes intolerable. It is often by the power of patronage that a Representative is chiefly known to what are called the active politicians among his constituents. He is held to be their agent and broker of offices. They have done his work and he must do theirs, and his position often depends upon his fulfilment of pledges. When, therefore, he applies to the appointing power, there is a kind of urgency which it is hard to resist. It is not a favor only that he asks,—it is the means of fulfilling a bargain. * * The place is demanded in the name of the party. Yet, granting the favor is not necessarily a benefit to the party; it is often a profit to one man only and his followers.

The Commissioners refer to cases where an application is thus made to a head of a Department who has some measure before Congress, and for which he must secure votes, and the temptation is to give the place and secure the vote. "Thus the evil system increases official temptation and makes honesty difficult."

They insist that the evil theory of the Civil Service tends to make the President and Secretaries merely the appointment clerks of Congress, and they state as a fact:

> Thus it is not denied that the chief National appointments in the several States are now really made, not by the President and the Senate, but at the pleasure of the Senators from the State in which the office is to be filled. The President may have personal knowledge of the unfitness of certain persons whose appointment is sought; but if Senators from the State are in favor of those persons, the President must yield his knowledge to their pleasure or the offices must remain unfilled. * * * It is impossible that the Legislature should absorb the Executive function of appointment and remain pure. One of the wisest of American political writers remarked, before the Constitution was adopted, "When the Legislature is corrupted, the people are undone."

They declare that to say that patronage is indispensable to party organization is a mere palliation of an evil practice; and they meet Mr. Weed with the following emphatic assertion:

> If the money that a man has paid during a political campaign, and the time and effort that he has developed to the success of principles and policy which he must be supposed to approve, are to be considered claims upon an office, then they are the price of the office, and his relation to the office and to the contest is venal, which is the precise evil of the present practice. * * * For if offices may be bartered for party service, it is not surprising that appointments should be sold for money.

Against the remonstrance of an office-broker of forty years' standing we submit this statement of the deplorable condition of the present system, and its corrupting effects upon the whole country; and we submit to the great body of the people who are not office-seekers, whether the perpetuation of this evil and this wide-spread corruption is more desirable than to place the Civil Service upon the basis of honesty, competency, respectability, and permanence.

## THE MURDERERS' SANCTUARY.

The citizens of New York seem to be divided just now into two classes—murderers and Grand Jurors. That portion of the community which is not engaged in killing or getting killed has the largest demands upon its attention in the consideration of the murders that come before it. There is no time wasted upon the other matters which assume an absorbing interest among other people. The excitement incident to one murder no sooner subsides than another presents its claim. Who next? is the question which society asks, as soon as one murdered man or woman is hustled away by the Coroner and the murderer has been passed over to his lawyers. What unknown variety of killing will present itself next? must be the daily interrogatory of the peaceable classes. We can imagine the mingled anxiety and interest with which the morning papers are scanned for the sensational head-lines of some new and startling murder. The city authorities were in a quandary several weeks ago as to what they should do for the comfort of the murderers. There were at that time more than thirty persons in the Tombs awaiting trial on capital charges. Since then the list has been augmented by a dozen at least, the more prominent ones alone commanding the attention of a people overtaxed with bloody sensations. Even then, there was a disposition on the part of the murderers in the Tombs to organize against Scannell, the new candidate for admission, as having increased the dangers of their conviction by exciting public indignation at the spread of crime. When Scannell was finally admitted and recognized, he joined in the some indignation against King, the next candidate. So we suppose each murderer has come to regard his successor as an enemy, whose act is calculated to diminish his own chances for escaping the gallows. Perhaps there is a lurking suspicion among the criminals that there may be a limit to the safe-guards of the criminal law, and that the indicted murderers are becoming so numerous as to exhaust the various pleas of emotional insanity and justifiable homicide. The criminal lawyers themselves are becoming chary of their resources. It will be remembered that Graham and one or two others deserted Stokes because he persisted in writing cards to the newspapers; and now those who remain as his counsel threaten to abandon him unless he will give up the dangerous practice of talking with the reporters. While this circumstance may indicate that there is a limit to acceptable pleas in extenuation of murder, it also indicates a lasting confidence among the criminal lawyers of their ability to free the culprits, if they are only permitted to manage the cases in their own way. The man who murdered Maud Merrill, the other day, walked into a police-station with the most perfect self-possession, and gave himself up, in entire confidence that his action would be justified by an intelligent jury that never read a newspaper, never heard of a murder case, and never formed opinions. The murderer of Maud Merrill "killed her for her mother." He could no longer bear to see his niece, the daughter of his sister, in a house of ill-fame. The circumstance that he had himself seduced the girl, and had hounded her into the life of shame she was leading by his demands for all her earnings, is probably regarded as additional evidence of insanity. King, who stepped out of a court-room and shot O'Neil as he was going down stairs, presents a clear case of "emotional insanity." Simmons, who stabbed Duryea half a dozen times and unto death, has the reputation among his friends of being the most amiable and harmless of gentlemen. Both murderer and victim have been regarded as men of good standing, though engaged in the lottery business; and it would not be surprising if a new variety of insanity should be developed in justification of the murder, based upon the nervous excitement incident to speculation in lottery tickets. At all events, Simmons knows enough to keep quiet, and trust to the genius of experienced counsel, who understand much better than he what particular plea may be suited to the time and occasion. Meanwhile, the second trial of Mr. Stokes has begun, so far as the empanelling of the jury may be said to begin a murder trial, and he and his friends are perfectly confident that he will be acquitted. The Stokes case was a first-class murder, and it would be a dangerous precedent to convict him. The only hanging that has taken place in the neighborhood of New York for many years was the execution of a poor, ignorant, trembling, and fainting brute in Brooklyn, the other day, and the sympathetic newspaper accounts of the exhibition have contributed toward making hanging odious. The aristocratic Stokes can scarcely believe that so plebeian a fate can come upon him; and as King, and Simmons, and Maud Merrill's murderer do not come to trial until after Foster, the car-hook slayer, and Scannell, the champion of the Vendetta, shall have been tried, they cannot contemplate their fate with anything like serious apprehension.

## NOTES AND OPINION.

No less than twenty-four amendments of the Constitution of the United States are said to be pending before Congress.

—The Janesville *Gazette* says the opposition vote in the South Carolina Legislature elected Patterson. Since only 7 of the 31 opposition members voted for Patterson, who had 90 votes to 67 for all others, will the *Gazette* rise and explain?

—The Toledo *Blade* denounces the secrecy of the Credit Mobilier, and says:

> There is a general impression abroad that Committees of Congress appointed to investigate charges of corruption against its own members, are generally selected with reference to their whitewashing abilities, and in this instance we confess to a want of the most implicit confidence.

—It is an undeniable fact that legislation in States and in the Nation is influenced by debasing means. Look at the lobbies. What do they import? They gather strong at all the State Capitals and at Washington every winter. They spend money lavishly. At the present time, when the Republican party is sole master of the situation, it cannot divide with an opposition the odium of this corruption. It must take the initiative in reform, or die.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—The secrecy of the [Credit Mobilier] examination has the look of some necessity of concealment, and, at any rate, defeats the very end of the examination so far as the public is concerned.—*New York Evening Post.*

—Mr. Duell, M. C., from Onondaga County, wants a duty on teazels, which are a prickly burr used in dressing cloth. They grow wild in this country, but several farmers in Duell's district have gone to cultivating them, and, of course, they want to be "protected" from foreign competition. The cloth-manufacturers of the whole country must therefore pay tribute to a dozen men near Skaneateles. There is as good reason for this as that there should be a prohibitory duty on nickel, wood-screws, and many other articles. Teazels must be "protected."—*Buffalo Courier.*

—General Howard has given Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, a character, and unhesitatingly affirms that "Christian people everywhere honor and love Mr. Pomeroy as a Christian statesman." On that point, at least, we trust "H. V. B.," who telegraphs this news, is in sweet accord with his old enemy, especially as we are assured that Senator Harlan's organ indorses General Howard. There are now some hopes of Pomeroy's re-election.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—Senator Harlan and General Howard have indorsed Senator Pomeroy, who is a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate from the State of Kansas. In another place we print an article from the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* on Senator Pomeroy, which should be read in connection with the indorsements referred to. It is to be hoped that the people of Kansas will not be further disgraced by the re-election of Pomeroy. Harlan and Howard both need indorsement, and they must, as matters stand, have a good deal of assurance to pretend to go on the back of anybody's paper.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—Harlan and Pomeroy are the Pecksniffs of the Senate, and it is fit and meet that they go out on the same day. It will be an affecting sight to see these vaunting, canting hypocrites taking leave, on March 4, of the place they loved so well.—*Fond du Lac Journal.*

—The people of New Orleans appealed to Cæsar, and Cæsar has decided for them. "Give us peace," said they, and immediately a United States Judge decides who is lawfully elected; and the Central power at Washington "recognizes" its own partisans as necessarily having the best right to rule. The old fogy method of canvassing the returns, and deciding according to the expressed wishes of the majority, is altogether too slow and roundabout a method for our Paternal Government.—*Peoria Democrat.*

—At this distance from the scene of operations, it looks as if the legislative body in session at New Orleans were inclined to rush matters with a precipitancy that cannot fail to work evil. The abolition of Courts because the Judges have used their power arbitrarily and corruptly, and ejecting legally-elected members because they have failed to take their seats in the Republican body, or have entered the Warmoth Legislature, looks as if there was more of vindictiveness than wisdom and regard for public peace. So precipitate an exercise of extreme power is calculated to embitter prejudices, and awaken a doubt as to the fair intentions of the Republicans. There has been entirely too much of arbitrary action.—*Harlan's Washington Chronicle.*

—Any constitutional theory that styles the foiling of Warmoth's plot "usurpation" is a mockery of common sense. The whole notion of superior safety under local to that under general government is absurd.—*St. Louis Globe.*

—The Administration is doubtless disgusted at the [Louisiana] squabble and with all concerned in it. But such disgust does not, and ought not to, hinder the President from supporting the decisions of the Federal Courts, and recognizing those who claim to be lawfully in authority and possession of official position.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

—The New York *Tribune* has passed out of the hands of Ripley, Reid, Hay, and others, who, in addition to Mr. Greeley, have given the paper reputation. The Cherry Pectoral man and Sam. Sinclair are in possession, through a sale to Mr. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; and that means Schuyler Colfax editor, the abandonment of all independent character, and competition with the *Times* for the regular Republican party patronage.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Mr. Colfax is not a tyro in the editorial room, and yet he is without that experience which is requisite to conduct a paper like the New York *Tribune*. He will, of course, be certain of his yearly stipend, and will have undisputed sway in shaping the policy of the *Tribune*. But whether he can show himself competent to step into the shoes of the lamented Greeley, bring the paper back to its former standing with the Republican party, and retain the popularity he has already achieved as a public man, remains to be seen. There are now many journalists who, as writers and managers of newspapers, are unquestionably far superior to Mr. Colfax. They will not concede to the new *Tribune* editor the palm they so cheerfully awarded to the late one. Mr. Colfax must earn that distinction before he obtains it, and this he will find no easy task.—*Buffalo Express.*

—There are schemes already before Congress, and others under consideration, that if pressed to a successful conclusion, would dispose of five hundred millions of acres of public land and take five hundred millions of money from the Treasury. If the National Legislature were to pass a law that everybody should be rich and do just as he pleases, then all the fools would have a millennium—till dinner-time.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—The sole course of the South to-day is to turn her back resolutely upon the past; to live in the present as best she may, and to keep her eyes steadily fixed upon her material future.—*Mobile Register.*

—Good heavens, think of it! Democrats—Democratic members of Congress—requesting the appointment to office of a nigger!—calling him Colonel, and speaking about his high character and qualifications! We are lost in amazement! Now let the yesty waves confound and swallow navigation up, the heavens fall, or Ben Butler reform! We are ready for anything! Tom Bouton, what but death is left for high-toned Democrats now? Let us become desperate and reform. Let us pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and dead-head no more! Niggers for office! Recommended by Democratic members of Congress! Order out the hearse!—*Cairo Bulletin.*

—The Philadelphia *Press* advocates the extension of the Presidential term to six years, with a restriction against re-election. It says that this must be done sooner or later, and that now is the time to do it, since it interferes with nobody's claims, and comes in collision with nobody's ambition. We are inclined to believe that the minds of the great mass of the American people are gradually growing in favor of the limitation advocated by the *Press*. It certainly would tend very much to prevent many of the evils now complained of. Besides, it would promote greater independence on the part of the President. He would then be free from all temptation to sacrifice his own honest convictions with view of securing a re-election.—*Alton Telegraph.*

## PERSONAL.

The County Clerk issued fifteen marriage licenses yesterday.

General Spaulding, of New York, is at the Tremont.

Thomas King, Esq., of Pekin, is at the Gardner.

Hon. Joseph Utley, of Dixon, is at the Gardner.

Hon. Blake R. Robinson, of Dresden, Ohio, is at the Briggs.

C. E. Lippincott, Auditor of State, is at the Tremont.

Hon. W. P. Kerr and Miss Kerr, of Granville, Ohio, are at the Tremont.

Judge G. Edmunds, Jr., of Sonora, Ill., is at the Grand Central.

General George E. Hoey, United States Army, is at the Grand Central.

M. L. Sullivant, Esq., of Burr Oaks, Ill., the great prairie farmer, and lady, are at the Gardner.

Gilbert Dutcher, Esq., proprietor Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

O. Chanute, Esq., of Lawrence, Kan., Chief Engineer Kansas Pacific Railroad, is at the Tremont.

Robert McWade, of Buffalo, he who sleeps as long as Joe Jefferson, is at the Sherman.

Ex-Chief of Police Kennedy left the city for Alabama, last evening. He intends to spend the winter in that State, and will return to this city in time to go into business in the spring.

She following were at the Grand Central yesterday: R. K. Lewis, St. Louis; Loring C. Gage, Lewiston, Maine; Dr. C. H. Faster and wife, Boston; D. E. Wiley, C. H. Judd, St. Paul, Minn.; Alfred Home, Montivedio; Frank Brown, Omaha.

At an election of officers of the Ada Street Methodist Episcopal Church, held on Saturday evening last, the following were chosen as a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year: Samuel Brown, President; Ira Brown, Vice President; E. Jennings, Treasurer; Robert Bransted, Secretary. L. L. Bond, J. L. Fulton, and John Braidwood. The new church edifice is to be pushed forward to immediate completion.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: Daniel Lowery, Rochester; W. B. Pierce, Boston; J. W. Treat, Hannibal, Mo.; George Lessex, Essex, Md.; George H. Mayars, Louisville; W. B. Pierce, Boston; W. P. Kerr, Granville, Ohio; George R. Collins, New York; F. M. Malone, Pana; E. S. Bailey, J. B. Howe, Clinton, Ill.; W. H. Whitney, Geneva Lake, Wis.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: P. F. Ayers, Boston; George H. Bayless, Covington, Ky.; A. B. Sanford, Munice, Ill.; R. P. Wilon, Galveston, Texas; F. L. Bartlett, M. D., Aurora; R. R. Shippen, Boston; F. B. Clark, St. Paul; T. H. Coakley, New York; C. E. Grant, Galesburg; John Bourne, New Bedford, Mass.; G. R. Kilsey, Connecticut; F. H. Cole, Montreal; John E. Whetstone, Cincinnati.

The following were at the Gardner House yesterday: D. M. Peck, Williamsport, Pa.; Joseph Utley, Dixon; W. S. Badger, New York; J. B. Calhoun, Cedar Rapids; George C. Perkins, Hartford, Conn.; W. Heber and wife, San Francisco; L. H. Eames, Ottawa; B. F. Vaningen, J. N. Vaningen, Philadelphia; H. H. Brown, Detroit.

Mr. R. L. Marsh, the genial and popular Treasurer of the Globe Theatre, and for many years connected with Colonel Wood's Museum in the same capacity, is to take a farewell benefit at the Globe on Monday evening next. He is to leave Chicago on a four or six weeks' visit to his old home in Canada, and then will return to Chicago for the purpose of joining Colonel Wood in looking after a new museum. The many friends of Mr. Marsh will see to it that his farewell benefit is a solid one.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: E. H. Smith, New York; E. B. Earle, Detroit; Tom. McNulta, Schulesburg, Ill.; E. H. Durfee, Leavenworth; A. McLay, J. Buckle, New York; J. A. Stevenson, Bloomington; A. A. Rice, Peoria; Cyrus E. McFarland, Cincinnati; L. E. Miner, Cleveland; H. H. Thompson, Baltimore; Peter Whitmer, Bloomington; Edward Home and family, Geneseo, New York; B. F. Masters, Brazil, Ind.

The fact has been developed that the injuries sustained by Miss Flora Newton, who was recently burned by the taking fire of her dress on the stage of the Academy of Music during the performance or the "Black Crook," were more serious than at first supposed. The young lady has been completely disabled for several weeks, and in view of the great expense attending her medical treatment and recovery, we would suggest to Manager Gardner the justice and propriety of giving Miss Newton a benefit in his theatre. It should be done by all means, and at an early date.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN SEASON,

at McVicker's Theatre, begins on Monday evening next, to continue three weeks. The reappearance on the Chicago stage of the world's greatest tragedienne will constitute one of the most important events in the dramatic annals of our city, not alone on account of Miss Cushman's high position and renown, but also because of the strong probability that her ensuing engagement will be her last in Chicago. Thousands of our citizens have never seen Charlotte Cushman act, while those who saw her many years ago will be doubly desirous of again witnessing her grand impersonations. Although her engagement, and that of Mr. Levick as her chief support, involves enormous expense, Mr. McVicker will increase the regular prices but 25 per cent, relying upon well-filled houses at these rates to justify the risk and expenditure. For the first week "Guy Mannering" will be produced, with Miss Cushman in her great impersonation of *Meg Merrilies*, to be followed by *Queen Catherine* in "Henry VIII.," and *Lady Macbeth*. The sale of seats for the season began at the box office yesterday, and will continue through the week. The sales yesterday were very encouraging.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

This long-neglected place of amusement has suddenly loomed up as the most largely patronized of any in the city, the audiences making up in quantity what they lack in quality. The drama entitled "Scouts of the Prairie," written in Chicago by Ned Buntline, and introducing two frontier celebrities, is the immediate occasion of the large attendance. It purports to be a vivid picture of life in the Western wilds, and is such to a certain extent,—as much so as are the average sensational novels on the same subject, and, like the latter, full of inconsistencies. The original plan was to concoct a play to suit the material at command, and it is apparent that the design was carried out. "Buffalo Bill" (William F. Cody), now a member of the Nebraska Legislature, and Texas Jack, both widely-known scouts, and a half-dozen genuine Pawnee Indians, having nothing in particular to do, stood ready to accept a histrionic engagement. They had never been on any but the overland stage, and the copper-colored portion of the troupe had generally been accredited with a greater capacity for robbing than ranting. It occurred to Colonel Judson ("Ned Buntline") that here was a chance for a sensation. The "Scouts of the Prairie" was the result, and it proves to be a sensation. The Pawnees, however, failed to keep their engagement, probably on account of pressing duties with reference to a projected horse-stealing expedition, and in their places there have been substituted a collection of talented supers in tan-colored frocks and cambric pantalettes. Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack are on hand, however, completely equipped in buckskin shirts and leggings, and fairly bristling with revolvers, knives, rifles, etc. Of course, they look like "Scouts of the Prairie," but they seem to labor under a distressing uncertainty as to what they ought to do with their hands, fidgeting uneasily when silent, and when in dialogue poking out the right and then the left at regular intervals, with an evident determination to show no favor between the two. Their elocution differs somewhat from Booth's and Barrett's, but then Edwin and Lawrence are not scouts, and cannot be expected to stand as examplars under the circumstances. The fact that Bill and Jack speak their pieces after the manner of a diffident school-boy in his maiden effort must not be taken as an evidence of meagre dramatic talent or training; all this weakness of voice and nervousness of deportment is but an artful assumption, designed to show that beneath the rough exterior of the daring scout there beats a heart as tender as a chicken's, while his reckless bravado is merely put on to conceal a delicate, shrinking nature. The illusion is so complete, however, that one would be almost ready to swear that these gentlemen are not great actors. What with the aid of numerous bloody conflicts, wherein persons who, a minute before, were twenty miles away, are telegraphed back, and get there just in time; the beautiful Indian maiden with an Italian accent and weakness for scouts; the lovely white girl held in captivity by the aborigines; the poetical trapper and his felicitous homilies on the beauties of nature and the superiority of water to rotgut as a beverage; the cambric-clad Pawnees from Blue Island avenue; the inexplicable inebriate who manages to keep drunk for several days without a drop of anything; the prairie fire, the fight for life, the vengeance wreaked on the murderous redskins, and the grand tableau at the close—all these put together furnish rare entertainment for the toiling masses who patronize the show. There is a plentiful lack of ventilation at the amphitheatre, where, in the presence of 2,000 bad breaths and twice as many unclean feet, it is well to adopt the tactics of *Casca*, who "durst not laugh, for fear of opening his lips and receiving the bad air." These defects are easily remedied, and should be looked to at once, unless Mr. Nixon courts an indictment for manslaughter by slow poison.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"Robin Hood," one of the neatest of burlesques, besides involving the prettiest of dresses, and some handsome scenic effects, is being given at the Academy of Music by the Lydia Thompson organization to large audiences composed of young men and old "roosters," who discover that the entertainment is peculiarly spicy, brilliant, and pleasing. The story of "Robin Hood" is worked over to suit the emergencies of burlesque, with a distribution of characters tallying perfectly with the effective resources of the company, and with a liberal sprinkling of music, dancing, and elegant costumes. Edouin and Beckett have parts well suited to their extravagant capacity, and Misses Thompson, Weathersby, Atherton, Dubois, Gerbine, etc., all appear to advantage. The vocal gems are a beautiful French aria by Miss Dubois, and a song and dance by Miss Weathersby, though the music throughout is exceedingly good. After this evening "Robin Hood" will be withdrawn, and to-morrow night, on the occasion of the complimentary benefit to Miss Thompson, "Lurline" will be produced.

The Praeger family, vocalists and instrumental performers, give a concert at the Academy of Music on Sunday evening.


### The Pride of the Great West.

The Wilson new under-feed sewing machine is extremely simple in its construction, elaborately finished in its design and ornamenting, combining great capacity and adaptation to every variety of family sewing and light manufacturing. It embraces all of the important and essential elements embodied in sewing machines patented within the past twenty years, together with the late and important improvements and patents of eminent mechanical experts and inventors in the employ of the Wilson Company. Cleveland has reason to be proud of the Wilson machine. Salesroom at No. 379 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

### An Important Invention.

The express and freight transportation companies of Chicago are now testing a new invention, the patent for which is held by J. Kendall, G. Gates, and J. M. Orcutt, for the equalization of the draught on wagons. It is claimed and demonstrated that the apparatus prevents the violent swaying of the wagon tongue, and, in case a wheel strikes an obstruction, it throws the draught equally upon both horses. It is an important matter, and well worthy of attention. We will take occasion soon to give the opinions of several persons who are using the equalizer as to its merits.

### Artificial Limbs.

Drs. Bly & Gardner's artificial limb manufactory, corner of Sixteenth street and Wabash avenue, Chicago.


—The Geneva (N. Y.) *Gazette*, which is well posted in canal matters, urges the Constitutional Commission to propose an amendment for the *abandonment of several of the lateral canals*—in fact, of all canals except the Erie, Oswego, Champlain, and Cayuga & Seneca. We were once shown some figures by the late Senator Hardenburg, then Chairman of the Senate Canal Committee, proving the fact that it would be economy for the State to give away one or more of the lateral canals and pay as a gratuity to shippers the cost of the transportation of their freight by wagons.—*Rochester Union.*

A BRACE OF KNAVES.

Two Remarkable Western Confidence Operators.

History of Tim. W. Fuller and Dick Rainforth.

Their Conspiracy to Defraud an Insurance Company.

Circumstances of That Crime and Their Punishment.

How Judge Bradwell Established a Precedent.

Five Indictments Found Against the "Firm" Since the Fire.

Charley Reed Determined to Secure Their Conviction.

...avenworth; A. McLay, J. Buckle, New York; ...A. Stevenson, Bloomington; A. A. Rice, Pe... a; Cyrus E. McFarland, Cincinnati; L. E. ...ner, Cleveland; H. H. Thompson, Baltimore; ...er Whitmer, Bloomington; Edward Home ...family, Genesseo, New York; B. F. Masters, ...azil, Ind.

The fact has been developed that the injuries ...tained by Miss Flora Newton, who was re... ...tly burned by the taking fire of her dress on ... stage of the Academy of Music during the ...formance or the "Black Crook," were more ...ious than at first supposed. The young lady ... been completely disabled for several weeks, ...d in view of the great expense attending her ...dical treatment and recovery, we would sug... to Manager Gardner the justice and pro... ...sty of giving Miss Newton a benefit in his ...atre. It would be done by all means, and at ...early date.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN SEASON, ...McVicker's Theatre, begins on Monday even... next, to continue three weeks. The re... ...pearance on the Chicago stage of the world's ...atest tragedienne will constitute one of the ...ost important events in the dramatic annals ... our city, not alone on account of Miss Cush... ...n's high position and renown, but also be... ...se of the strong probability that her ensuing ...gagement will be her last in Chicago. Thou... ...ds of our citizens have never seen Charlotte ...shman act, while those who saw her many ...rs ago will be doubly desirous of again wit... ...essing her grand impersonations. Although ...r engagement, and that of Mr. Lovick as her ...ief support, involves enormous expense, Mr. ...Vicker will increase the regular prices but 25 ...r cent, relying upon well-filled houses at these ...es to justify the risk and expendi... ...re. For the first week "Guy Man... ...ring" will be produced, with Miss ...shman in her great impersonation of *Meg ...rvilies*, to be followed by *Queen Catherine* in ...Henry VIII.," and *Lady Macbeth*. The sale of ...ats for the season began at the box office yes... ...rday, and will continue through the week. ...e sales yesterday were very encouraging.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE. This long-neglected place of amusement has ...ddenly loomed up as the most largely pat... ...nized of any in the city, the audiences mak... ...g up in quantity what they lack in quality. ...e drama entitled "Scouts of the Prairie," ...itten in Chicago by Ned Buntline, and introd... ...cing two frontier celebrities, is the immediate ...casion of the large attendance. It purports ... be a vivid picture of life in the Western ...ds, and is such to a certain extent, as much ...as are the average sensational novels on the ...me subject, and, like the latter, full of in... ...sistencies. The original plan was to con... ...ct a play to suit the material at ...mmand, and it is apparent that the design ...s carried out. "Buffalo Bill" (William F. ...ody), now a member of the Nebraska Legisla... ...re, and Texas Jack, both widely-known scouts, ...d a half-dozen genuine Pawnee Indians, hav... ...g nothing in particular to do, stood ready to ...ecept a histrionic engagement. They had never ...en on any but the overland stage, and the ...pper-colored portion of the troupe had gener... ...ly been accredited with a greater capacity for ...obbing than ranting. It occurred to Colonel ...dson ("Ned Buntline") that here was a ...ance for a sensation. The "Scouts of the ...rairie" was the result, and it proves to be a ...nsation. The Pawnees, however, failed to ...ep their engagement, probably on account of ...ressing duties with reference to a projected ...ace-making expedition, and in their places ...ere have been substituted a collection of tal... ...ted supers in tan-colored frocks and cambric ...antalettes. Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack are on ...and, however, completely equipped in buckskin ...irts and leggings, and fairly bristling with ...olvers, knives, rifles, etc. Of course, they ...ok like "Scouts of the Prairie," but they ...em to labor under a distressing uncertainty ...s to what they ought to do with their hands, ...igesting uneasily when silent, and when in ...alogue poking out the right and then the left ...m at regular intervals, with an evident determi... ...ation to show no favor between the two. ...heir elocution differs somewhat from Booth's ...d Barrett's, but then Edwin and Lawrence ...re not scouts, and cannot be expected to ...and as examplars under the circumstances. ...he fact that Bill and Jack speak their pieces ...fter the manner of a diffident school-boy in his ...aiden effort must not be taken as an evi... ...nce of meagre dramatic talent or training; all ...is weakness of voice and nervousness of de... ...portment is but an artful assumption, designed ...o show that, though at present in the interior ...aring scout there beats a heart as tender as ...chicken's, while his reckless bravado is ...erely put on to conceal a delicate, shrinking ...ature. The illusion is so complete, however, ...hat one would be almost ready to swear that ...ese gentlemen are not great actors. What ...ith the aid of numerous bloody conflicts, ...herein persons who, a minute before, were ...enty miles away, are telegraphed back, and ...them just in time; the beautiful Indian ...aiden with an Italian accent and weakness for ...outs; the lovely white girl held in captivity by ...e aborigines; the poetical trapper and his ...elicitous homilies on the beauties of nature ...d the superiority of water to rotgut as a bev... ...rage; the cambric-clad Pawnees from Blue ...land avenue; the inexplicable inebriate who ...engages to drop drunk for several days without ...drop of anything; the prairie fire, the fight ...r life, the vengeance wreaked on the murderous ...edskins, and the grand tableau at the close—all ...ese put together furnish rare entertainment ...r the toiling masses who patronize the show. ...here is a plentiful lack of ventilation at the ...mphitheatre, where, in the presence of 2,000 ...d breaths and twice as many unclean feet, it ...s well to accept of the tactics of Cæsar, who ...d not laugh, for fear of opening his lips ...d receiving the bad air." These defects are ...sily remedied, and should be looked to at ...nce, unless Mr. Nixon courts an indictment for ...anslaughter by slow poison.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. "Robin Hood," one of the neatest of bur... ...esques, besides involving the prettiest of ...ances, and some handsome scenic effects, is ...ing given at the Academy of Music by the ...ydia Thompson organization to large audiences ...composed of young men and old "roosters," ...ho discover that the entertainment is peculiar... ...y spicy, brilliant, and pleasing. The story ...f Robin Hood" is worked over to suit ...e emergencies of burlesque, with a distri... ...ution of characters tallying perfectly with the ...pective resources of the company, and with a ...beral sprinkling of music, dancing, and elegant ...ostumes. Edouin and Beckett have parts well ...ited to their extravagant capacity, and Misses ...hompson, Westbersby, Atherton, Dubois, Ger... ...ne, etc., all appear to advantage. The vocal ...ems are a beautiful French aria by Miss Dubois, ...d a song and dance by Miss Weatherby, ...ough the music throughout is exceedingly ...od. After this evening "Robin Hood" will ...e withdrawn, and to-morrow night, on the oc... ...sion of the complimentary benefit to Miss ...hompson, "Lurline" will be produced.

The Praeger family, vocalists and instrumental ...erformers, give a concert at the Academy of ...usic on Sunday evening.

## The Pride of the Great West.

The Wilson new under-feed sewing machine is ex... ...emely simple in its construction, elaborately finished ...its design and ornamenting, combining great ca... ...acity and adaptation to every variety of family sew... ...g and light manufacturing. It embraces all of the ...portant and essential elements embodied in sewing ...achines patented within the past twenty years, to... ...ther with the late and important improvements ...d patents of eminent mechanical experts and in... ...ntors in the employ of the Wilson Company. ...eveland has reason to beproud of the Wilson ...ine. Salesroom at No. 979 West Madison street, ...hicago, and in all other cities in the United States, ...he Company want agents in country towns.

## An Important Invention.

The express and freight transportation companies of ...hicago are now testing a new invention, the patent ...r which is held by J. Kendall, G. Gales, and J. M. ...reutt, for the equalization of the draught on wagons. ...t is claimed and demonstrated that the apparatus pre... ...nts the violent swaying of the wagon tongue, and ...e a wheel strikes an obstruction, it throws the ...raught equally upon both horses. It is an important ...atter, and well worthy of attention. We will take ...casion soon to give the opinions of several persons ...ho are using the equalizer as to its merits.

## Artificial Limbs.

Drs. Ely & Gardner's artificial limb manufactory, ...rner of Sixteenth street and Wabash avenue, Chi... ...go.

—The Geneva (N. Y.) *Gazette*, which is well ...osted in canal matters, urges the Constitutional ...ommission to propose an amendment for the *...bandonment of several of the lateral canals*—it ...at, of all canals except the Erie, Oswego, ...champlain, and Cayuga & Seneca. We were ...ce shown some figures by the late Senator ...ardenburg, then Chairman of the Senate Canal ...ommittee, proving the fact that it would be ...conomy for the State to give away one or more ...f the lateral canals and pay as a gratuity to ...hippers the cost of the transportation of their ...reight by wagons.—*Rochester Union.*

# BRACE OF KNAVES.

## Two Remarkable Western Confidence Operators.

### History of Tim. W. Fuller and Dick Rainforth.

### Their Conspiracy to Defraud a Life Insurance Company.

### Circumstances of That Crime and Their Punishment.

### How Judge Bradwell Established a Precedent.

### Five Indictments Found Against the "Firm" Since the Fire.

### Charley Reed Determined to Secure Their Conviction.

An announcement was made yesterday in the ...er columns of THE TRIBUNE which gave satis... ...ction to a very large number of persons ...n this city who have for years watched with in... ...erest the various shifts that have been made, ...y the persons mentioned in the item, to evade ...e law. Their career in this city has been an ...ventful one. Messrs. Timothy W. Fuller and ...ichard Rainforth have run through every ex... ...ence and accident could gain for them, and their ...ilure to escape from a tight place in the ...utches of the law, on Monday last, is more the ...sult of accident than anything else.

It is probable that the annals of crime, repleto ...th many of the most superhuman cunning and boldness of design, would ...ain immensely from the biography of these two ...determined knaves.

Their history previous to their arrival and ...cation in Chicago is not well known, but there ...s every reason to believe that their career of ...ientific fraud and chicanery was commenced ...ars ago.

Fuller is a man of some 50 years of age, who ...uld readily be mistaken by a community ...unterpane for a grave English gentleman of ...ney manner and agreeable manners. He is of ...ther less than medium height, with closely ...rimmed side whiskers a l' *Anglais* nearly grey, ...ose forehead, and lean snaky lips, unconcealed ...y that hirsute covering described by a French ...iter as necessary to the privacy of ...e mouth. His eyes are blue and stern ...n their expression, while his manner is cold and ...authoritative, the result probably of long ...schooling in the art of self-command. His ...mpanion, Richard Rainforth, is altogether dif... ...erent in appearance, being some years younger. ...e is neither as benevolent nor as impressive ...n his appearance as is Fuller, but his manner is ...more prepossessing. He is gifted with a ready ...intelligence, and has benefited by a thorough ...education. Neither he nor Fuller would be ...aken for colossal swindlers, but such they are, ...not by accident nor periodically. They are birds ...of prey, their talons and beaks sharpened by ...perpetual friction until their quarry, once ...sighted, has lost every opportunity of escape.

Their names will be ever memorable, not only ...in this city, but throughout the country, for a ...deed of boldness and rascality, which was so ...original in conception and so perfect in execu... ...tion, that the criminal record furnishes no par... ...allel to it. As it occurred now nearly seven ...years ago, and as many of our readers are un... ...familiar with the story, we shall venture to ...briefly narrate the circumstances of this extra... ...ordinary case.

It was soon after the close of the War that the two men who have long run together in harness hit upon the device of defrauding a life in... ...surance company. The scheme required much ...elaboration and careful preparation to ensure ...success, and the two conspirators proceeded ...slowly but surely. Rainforth, the younger of ...the two, insured his life in two companies to the ...amount of over $14,000. Having paid up the ...premiums regularly for a short time, so as to ...avert suspicion, Rainforth then made a will, in ...which he appointed Timothy W. Fuller and one ...Dr. Kendall executors. Rainforth had been ...Quartermaster at one time (during which period ...he got into some difficulty with regard to em... ...bezzling money), and had, in that capacity, ...made the acquaintance of this Dr. Kendall. ...This gentleman's services were requisite to the ...fulfilment of their iniquitous design, and, as all ...trace had been lost of his whereabouts, it was ...necessary to advertise for him. An ad... ...vertisement was therefore inserted in ...THE TRIBUNE, advising Dr. Kendall ...that a piece of good fortune had ...turned up for him, and requesting him to open ...a correspondence with the parties. It appeared ...that the unfortunate doctor, after having tried ...in vain to earn a comfortable living by his pro... ...fession, had been reduced to pauperism, or a ...condition bordering upon it, and was, at the ...time the advertisement appeared, painting by ...the job,—an industry that netted him less than ...$1.50 a day. On reading the advertisement he ...came to town and had an interview with the ...conspirators. His wife was at the time danger... ...ously ill, and he needed money to remove her ...to her friends in the East, where she would re... ...ceive that care and attention which their pecu... ...niary straits prevented her enjoying. The plot ...was unfolded to the poor man, with the promise ...that should he co-operate with them the money ...should at once be forthcoming. The doctor ...agreed, and the conspiracy went on.

Rainforth became sick. The doctor adminis... ...tered lobelia until he had the appearance of a ...man dangerously sick. Careful dosing laid him ...up on a sick bed, until it became evident that ...his world not hold out much longer. The in... ...surance company was notified, lest at any time, ...in case of Rainforth's demise, and the payment ...of the insurance on his life, a question should ...be raised as to the actual sickness and death. ...This forethought was appreciated by the insur... ...ance companies, and a physician was despatched ...to examine the patient. He made an examina... ...tion very carefully, and, after a conference with ...Dr. Kendall, agreed that the patient could not ...live another 24 hours. It is but fair to state ...that the Company's doctor denied this at the ...time, but the testimony afterwards went to ...prove his coincidence (innocent, of course), in ...in this opinion. He was fooled, but many other ...medical men would have been duped. The ...twenty-four hours passed, and it was announced ...that Rainforth was dead, leaving the insurance ...on his life to the daughter of his dear friend ...Timothy W. Fuller, to whom he was engaged to ...be married. Having successfully accomplished ...the feat of dying and leaving his property, Mr. ...Richard Rainforth decamped for New York.

Meanwhile, his dear friend Fuller and Dr. ...Kendall had purchased from a Medical College, ...a fresh corpse, singularly resembling the gentle... ...man who had taken the train to New Mor... ...They carefully dressed it in Rainforth's ...clothing, strayed it with the minutest ...resemble the dear departed, and ...being in readiness, called in the ...of the Insurance Company to ...deceased, and thus once ...contest any suspicion of fraud. The corpse cost ...$15, and on said anniversary of Washington's ...birthday the Insurance Company, in the person ...of the medical inspector, pronounced that the ...man who had died, Richard Rainforth, to-wit, ...was qualified duly to receive the full value of ...his policy. The corpse was buried with much ...pomp and ceremony at Graceland Cemetery. ...Relatives of the deceased came from far and ...near to obtain their share of the insurance ...money and, gazing in simulated affection on the ...face of the dead man, failed, in their anxiety to ...obtain the spoil, to detect the revolting deception ...that had been played off upon them.

There was nothing to awaken suspicion in all this, and in a short time the matter was for... ...gotten.

But it began to be suspected that something ...was wrong, and the Insurance Company commis... ...sioned Captain William Turtle to work up the ...case for them. Meantime, the will had been ...presented by Fuller to probate by Judge Brad... ...well, but had not been admitted as yet. Captain ...Turtle watched, and plotted, and nosed around ...until, after a series of successes and failures, he ...suddenly found out the whereabouts of the ...rascal Rainforth. A requisition was obtained ...from the Governor of this State for the arrest ...of Richard Rainforth on the charge of con... ...spiracy to defraud, and the gentleman was ...lodged in the Cook County Jail.

Judge Bradwell caused an order to be entered ...for the apprehension of the trio of knaves, to... ...wit: Timothy Fuller, Richard Rainforth, and Dr. ...Kendall to show cause why they should not ...be dealt with as for contempt of Court, in at... ...tempting to deceive the Court by the fraudulent ...death of Rainforth, and presenting the bill for ...probate. The consequence was that for once in ...their career these gentlemen got into trouble. ...Rainforth was sentenced to six months' impris... ...onment, and his companions got three months ...each. In the progress of the trial, the defend... ...ants' counsel urged upon the Court that there ...was no precedent in law for this proceeding; ...that the common law and statute, which he had ...diligently searched, failed to produce a single ...case which might be considered a par... ...allel or a precedent for such action. ...The Court replied that since the learned ...gentleman had failed to discover in any of the ...legal authorities precedent for such action, he ...would find him one in the present cause under ...consideration, and such a plea should never be ...made again.

A criminal suit was brought against them for ...conspiracy, which resulted in Rainforth's airing ...himself in Joliet for one year, Mr. Fuller accom... ...panying him to that gentle retreat.

General Beveridge, now Lieutenant Governor-...elect of this State, was at that time Sheriff of ...Cook County, and found himself in hot water. ...The sentence of Judge Bradwell required the ...close confinement of the prisoners in the County ...Jail, and Judge Van Buren's order required their ...presence in Court, and the poor Sheriff was in a ...peck of trouble to obey the contradictory com... ...mands.

Since the reappearance of the brace of ...worthies, Fuller and Rainforth, upon the scenes, ...they have been engaged upon various schemes ...of iniquity, have been indicted by the Grand ...Juries again and again, but by buying up wit... ...nesses, intimidating others, and by various con... ...trivances, have eluded the law.

Before treating in detail upon this phase of ...their career, it may be necessary to give an idea ...of how these two persons, fragrant with a repu... ...tation the delicate charm of whose odor had lost ...nothing by their retirement in the country, man... ...aged to subsist in this uncharitable city, which, ...of course, could no longer recognize them as ...members of society. They could not dig, and ...to beg they were utterly ashamed, and, as no ...one appeared to be willing to robe them in im... ...perial purple or regal linen of extra fineness ...free of cost, they determined to extract from ...those rustic persons from whom Divine Provi... ...dence has withheld the average quantity of ...acumen guaranteed to mankind, the wherewithal ...to fare sumptuously every day.

They formed a partnership in a thriving busi... ...ness in their own name.

It is not to be supposed that they did ...no business, except make up books occasionally, ...for we have evidence of doing a remarkable ...country trade. They would then advertise a ...wonderful business chance for a young man who ...had a few hundred dollars to dispose of. The ...partnership was about to be dissolved, as ...one of the firm, generally Mr. Rainforth, ...had either abandoned the business or was ...going to Europe, to squander in the gay capitals ...of that continent the untold wealth he had made ...while engaged in partnership with Mr. Fuller. ...Or Mr. Fuller would go East to establish a ...branch in New York, or Philadelphia, or ...London, or Paris, or Vienna, or Berlin, ...or St. Petersburg. Or an aged uncle ...in Santa Fe, or Kingston, Jamaica, or in ...some insular paradise, had called upon him to ...attend upon his dying wishes, and he could no ...longer remain in Chicago for sordid purposes, ...when his natural affections as well as his plain ...Christian duty called him away. And many a ...dupe the rascals made. Many a verdant adven... ...turer entrusted to them the few hundred dollars ...with which a dying father had endeavored ...to give his only son a start in ...life; or from which a half-starved ...family were expecting to reap the rich fruits of ...successful speculation. Alas! it went into the ...coffers of Fuller and Rainforth, and the business ...profits were all theirs. How many hundreds of ...dollars were thus easily drawn into the Treasury ...no one but themselves can tell. Occasionally ...one of the victims would threaten to prosecute, ...consult a lawyer, and commence proceedings. ...But his ardor would vanish in a day or two. ...With bribes—20 per cent perhaps of the loss—...they would buy his silence, or they would ...threaten his disappearance in the river when ...money was of no avail. They had no scruples ...of conscience, had Messrs. Fuller & Rainforth, ...and it cannot be doubted that, pushed to ex... ...tremities, they would have literally fulfilled ...any threats they had given utterance to. Some... ...times they failed. The victim, fleeced and des... ...perate, driven to the wall, would appeal to the ...Courts for protection, and month after month ...the Grand Jury would find indictments against ...them, but when the case was called for trial the ...witnesses would have vanished and the rogues ...be set free. How the witnesses were disposed ...of doth not appear. Perhaps, fearing a circum... ...scription of their liberties, they refunded to the ...complaining witness the whole amount of their ...losses. At any rate, the knaves escaped the ...eager clutches of the law, and went on sinning ...and triumphant in their colossal roguery.

Another device which came to light, and which ...was noticed in THE TRIBUNE about two years ago, ...was worthy of reproduction. The mails were ...flooded by circulars purporting to have been is... ...sued by D. Wells & Co., tea merchants on Clark ...street. They were carefully lithographed, and ...calculated to deceive the conceited and ignorant ...gentlemen in country towns who suppose them... ...selves equal to any emergency. The company ...offered to the recipient of each circular most ...generous terms, should he become canvasser or ...agent for them. He was to have a large percent... ...age for his trouble and all expenses paid. ...On payment of $10—a mere initiation fee, of ...course—he was to receive samples of the ...tea free by express, and further arrangements ...would be made with him. This trick told for a ...long time, until the city detective force stirred ...Mr. Fuller up, and he was exposed in THE ...TRIBUNE. On the evening after the exposure, ...the arch rogue, Fuller, came up to THE TRIBUNE ...office, demanding a retraction, and asserting that ...he gave a *quid pro quo* for the $10, in the shape ...of the samples of tea. But as he never sent ...the samples, and never acknowledged the re... ...ceipt of the money, he got no retraction.

Just before the fire, after several indictments ...against them had come to nothing, on ...account of the mysterious disappearance of ...witnesses, Mr. Reed thought he had them ...sure on an indictment which charged Fuller & ...Rainforth with conspiring to cheat and defraud. ...But the fire came, the records were destroyed, ...and the case had to be put over another term. ...When it came up again the witnesses had dis... ...appeared, and the birds of prey were free again. ...How many indictments were found against ...them between the expiration of their term in ...the Penitentiary and the fire of Oct. 9, 1871, ...we are unable to learn, the records having per... ...ished. But since the fire no less than five in... ...dictments have been found against them, as ...follows:

No. 23—November, 1871, charges them with ...conspiracy to cheat Herrvey Rogers of the sum ...of $320. Witnesses bought up or otherwise dis... ...posed of.

No. 299—February, 1872; charges them with ...conspiracy to defraud Colby Davis of the sum of ...$515. Witnesses bought off or otherwise dis... ...posed of.

No. 772—July, 1872; charges them with con... ...spiracy to defraud Charles H. Ferris of the sum ...of $500 in United States bank bills, and a draft ...on the First National Bank of Elkhorn, Wis., of ...$650. Witness disposed of as seen below.

No. 291—September, 1872; charges them with ...conspiracy to cheat Owen L. Bailey of $650. Wit... ...ness disposed of.

No. 292—September, 1872; charges them with ...conspiracy to defraud Andrew Bennett of $150. ...Convicted Dec. 17.

This last fell on Tuesday, to the righteous joy ...were community suffering community. There is not a ...of a law man in the profession than Charley ...Reed, in consequence. And he had hard work ...to secure a conviction, besides a bit of luck. ...The case had already been tried and the jury ...had failed to agree, and a new trial had. The ...witness had been spirited away, and the pros... ...pects of conviction grew daily more faint. But ...Mr. Reed was bent upon securing a conviction, ...and hunted in every conceivable quarter for the ...witness. He was at length captured ...and brought into Court. Mr. Reed ob... ...served him talking earnestly to the prisoners, ...and sending a bailiff for him, planted him in a ...chair next to him. He then asked him if he had ...sworn to the truth before the Grand Jury.

Bennett said he had.

Mr. Reed said that unless he swore to the ...petit jury as he had to the Grand Jury, he ...would send him to the Penitentiary for perjury ...and compounding a felony.

Bennett turned pale, trembled violently, and ...endeavored to escape.

Mr. Reed warned him once more that a move... ...ment from that chair until the jury had the case ...would result in a criminal suit against himself.

The witness subsided, and refused to answer ...or even recognize the calls and becks and nods of ...the prisoners. And though he did not tell a round ...unvarnished tale, he told enough to secure the ...conviction of the two knaves. It is true that the ...law does not contemplate a very heavy penalty, ...but little doubt prevails that the presiding Judge ...will mete out the extreme penalty.

With reference to the indictment numbered ...772, it may be stated that Mr. Reed, fearing that ...the defendants, who were out on bail, would buy ...the man Ferris off, appealed to the Court to ...hold him as a witness. The witness plead pov... ...erty; said he had no one to go bail for him, and ...would therefore be sent to jail. The Court de... ...clined to hold him while the defendants were out, ...and let him go to Wisconsin.

Mr. Reed wrote to inform him when the case ...was to come up, and requested his attendance. ...He received the following reply:

I have just returned from the country, on business, ...and find the letters from you. I am sorry I did not ...receive them before. It will be utterly impossible to ...be in Chicago to-morrow, on account of ill-health. I ...am just able to sit up and write this. If you will put ...it off two weeks, I will try and be there.

A day or two later, Mr. Reed received the fol... ...lowing letter:

ELKHORN, Wis., Dec. 11.—I do not think I shall be ...able to come on Thursday; will endeavor to be on ...hand on Tuesday. I will do my best against them.

On Saturday, defendant's counsel showed Mr. ...Reed a letter from Ferris, directing Mr. Wheeler ...to discontinue all proceedings, as he (Ferris) ...*had settled with Fuller*. Thus the chance had ...been lost.

It appears that yesterday morning two gentle... ...men presented themselves to Mr. Reed, and ...stated that they had read of the conviction of ...Fuller and Rainforth in the morning papers, ...and could bring into Court another victim of ...the brace of knaves. His name was Forbes, and ...he had been swindled out of a large sum of ...money. He would be in Court to-morrow (to... ...day), and the State's Attorney could examine ...him.

Mr. Reed intends to file an information ...against Fuller and Rainforth to-day.

A motion has been made for a new trial in the ...Bennett case.

## OUT OF THE JUNGLE.

### Three Reportorial Tiger-Hunters Rescued by Scully.

### The Supreme Court of the West Side Decides That a Reporter Shall Visit Gambling Houses Unmolested.

The case of the three reporters charged with being inmates of a gaming house, continued from last week, came up yesterday morning be... ...fore Justice Scully, at the West Side Police Court. The plea was not guilty. Mr. Clyde ap... ...peared for the city, and Mr. Wicker for the ac... ...cused.

Officer Simmons testified he had seem them at ...No. 54 West Madison street, Friday night, it ...being a gaming house.

Mr. Wicker objected. The fact people were ...seen in a house was no proof they were inmates. ...The Justice said the officer simply had to ...testify to facts.

The officer said the house was a gaming ...house. He had gone in by the back door, and ...found several men there. The defendant ...W—r had his hand on some chips, and was ...sitting at the north end of the table. C—s ...and C—k sat next to him. He did not notice ...whether C—s was playing or not. A deck of ...cards had been partly dealt out.

Mr. Wicker claimed that the fact that a man ...had chips in his hand was no proof of gaming.

The officer went on to state that cards were ...being dealt out of a dealing-box, and there were ...all the signs of gaming. There were also some ...other men present who were playing.

The officer then explained for Mr. Wicker's ...benefit what a "lay-out" was. He saw money ...change hands when he went in. He saw none ...in the hands of the accused. He saw the dealers ...pay tione to them, and saw them offering to ...make no bets. Mr. W—r had his hand over ...some chips.

Officer Miller said he had seen them at the ...same gaming-house. Mr. W—r had some ...chips under his hand, and the others were sitting ...at the table. He could not say he saw the ac... ...cused receive money or make bets. There were ...piles of "chips" around where the people were ...sitting. The dealer had been dealing as he ...came in and then stopped. Both C—k and ...C—s were near enough to the table to have ...reached out and touched it. W—r sat right at ...the end of the table.

The other officer, who went in later, by the ...front door, knew nothing additional. They ...were all sitting around the table when he went ...in.

Mr. W—r stated that Friday evening just ...before the arrest, he and C—k went up into ...the house and sat six feet from the table. None ...of the party had any "chips," and could not ...have reached the table without taking a ...step forward. He did not play, but ...went as a reporter to gather ...professional information, to gather what he ...might get, that being a question for him to de... ...termine. He had been there four minutes and ...had on his overcoat and overshoes.

Mr. C—s said he had gone in there while ...walking home with a friend, because he noticed ...Mr. W—r and Mr. C—k going up there, and, ...being a newspaper man, naturally followed them ...to know what was up. He found the two at ...least four feet from the table. They had no ...chips, and did not play, nor did he, though he ...sat near the table than them. W—r ...and C—k had no chips. They all ...kept their overcoats on. He had no intention ...or with to play cards, nor was it his practice. ...He was in only a minute and a half before the ...officers came.

Mr. C—k said he went at Mr. W—r's request. ...They went in and found four men there, one of ...whom soon went out. They sat down too far ...from the table to touch it, on the west side of ...the table. In a minute Mr. C—s came in and ...sat down by them. No one was playing, and did ...not intend to, so far as he knew. They ...were principally talking about other mat... ...ters than the game, though he asked one ...or two questions about it, and did not ...go there to play. They went to promote the in... ...terests of the paper—to get what was worth re... ...porting there. He had only eight cents in his ...pocket, and could not play.

The dealer at the bank said they had been in ...two or three minutes when the officers came, ...and had not played or proposed to, and bought ...no chips.

Mr. Wicker said it was the duty of these in... ...dividuals to collect the news, for the informa... ...tion of the public. They had often, by their re... ...ports, been the means of bringing criminals to ...justice. They went to the gaming house ...in their official capacity. He claimed ...they had a right to go into such places, and not ...be regarded as inmates. "Inmate," in the or... ...dinance, meant a person who habitually fre... ...quented such places. It did not apply to per... ...sons who casually stepped into such places to ...see what was up. The accused were there to ...uphold the laws of the city.

Mr. Clyde was not willing to concede they ...were not within the ordinance. It applied to ...visitors as well as inmates. Nor did ...he think members of the press ...had peculiar privileges. Still he did not ...think the ordinance was aimed at persons who ...casually went in on their private business. If ...the accused went on newspaper business they ...were not within the spirit of the law. But they ...were plainly within its letter. He would not ...dismiss it.

The Justice said a man going to a gaming ...house on purely legitimate business did not vio... ...late the letter or the spirit of the law. The ...police might arrest him, for they could not dis... ...criminate, but the man certainly would not be ...fined. As to newspaper men, they, perhaps, ...had a license to go where others should not, and ...were, in a sense, the servants of the reading ...public. They exposed crime, and told the un... ...wary what haunts to avoid, and put the public ...on their guard. So all avenues of information ...were open to them. When they went to such ...places on purely professional business, and did ...not play, as the evidence showed they did not, ...he could not fine them. The accused and the ...dealer swore there was no gaming. There was ...no evidence to implicate or censure them, and ...they were discharged.

See Editorial Page,

and there (first column, fourth page), also on third page, seventh column, read Lilly and Phelan's special advertisements, of interest to some one in every family.

## FULLER'S KNICKERBOCKER.

### Some More Revelations Concerning the Manipulation of Insurance Stock.

### A Neat Way of Subscribing the Capital of a Company, and Fighting the Policy-Holders.

### Wanted, A Receiver for the Knickerbocker Family Party.

Despite the revelations of the manner in which accounts have been worked, and affairs fraudulently managed, in relation to bankrupt insurance companies, it would seem, from what follows, that there is a deeper depth, a new and original manner of floating and conducting the business of insurance, not brought to light by the recent discoveries. In the matter of Benjamin V. Page and William Sprague v. the Knicker... ...bocker Insurance Company, Henry Fuller, and others, a motion was made in the Circuit Court, before Judge Williams, for a Receiver to be ap... ...pointed to the company. Messrs. Shufeldt & Ball moved the Court, on behalf of the com... ...plainants, for a Receiver for the above Com... ...pany.

The bill filed alleges that the Company had a ...capital stock of $500,000, the majority of which ...was subscribed and taken by Henry Fuller, his ...son George W. Fuller, and his son-in-law Henry ...H. Bishe; that Henry Fuller paid into the treas... ...ury of the Company $125,000, suffered it to re... ...main there for a few days, then drew out the ...money and put in its place a mortgage made by ...himself, on his own property; that the losses of ...the Company by the fire were about $500,000, ...though Fuller claims they were $1,400,000; that ...a statement of assets was made to the Auditor, ...showing that the Company had assets to the ...amount of about $500,000, consisting of mort... ...gages, cash, and stock notes—the latter to the ...amount of $306,000; that none of the losses ...were adjusted, but the parties suffered to wait ...until they were obliged to sue for their claims, ...when Fuller put in defences and swore to merits ...in all the cases, and is now unjustly defending ...all suits brought against the Company; that ...recently, upon an affidavit which appeared on its ...face to be false, Fuller, further to delay the ...creditors in the collection of their debts, pro... ...cured the removal of nearly all the cases to other ...counties, alleging the prejudice of the people of ...Cook County against the Company. The bill ...further states that Fuller has been engaged in ...buying up policies against the Company; has ...refused to render any statement of its assets or ...liabilities; that when the Company was adjudi... ...cated a bankrupt in the United States Court, ...Fuller prosecuted a frivolous appeal to the ...Supreme Court of the United States, and ...thus tied up that proceeding, so that ...the creditor could get nothing; ...and also that Fuller had recently commenced an ...action against the Company in this Court, lay... ...ing his damages at $250,000, an inspection of ...the pleadings in which exhibits the fact that, he ...only claimed $750 on a policy of insurance,—and ...the balance of the $250,000 without giving any ...particulars.

Mr. Shufeldt read affidavits of the creditors ...showing that the affairs of the Company under ...Fuller's management were likely to produce ...great loss to the creditors, and that it was un... ...safe to leave the assets of the Company in his ...hands, and that the concern, from the day of the ...fire to the present time, was managed by Fuller, ...wholly in his own interest and not for the bene... ...fit of the creditors, and he further stated ...that, in the name of these complainants ...he represented the body of the creditors; ...that this case was an important one, involving ...property and claims to the value of above $500,... ...000; that the facts and the law warranted the ...appointment of a Receiver at once, and the ...nature of the case demanded it; and that the ...creditors, numbers of whom were poor people, ...were not satisfied to leave this property in the ...hands of a man whose interest it was to defeat ...their claims.

Messrs. Grant and Swift opposed the motion, ...but produced no affidavits to contradict the ...statements of the complainants, contenting ...themselves with the argument that the Court of ...Chancery had no jurisdiction of the bill, and ...that it could not be maintained, particularly as ...the complainants had not obtained any judg... ...ment at law, and, therefore, that no Receiver ...could be appointed.

Mr. Monroe will reply for the complainants to... ...morrow.

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The ball of the North Side Union Promenade Club has been postponed until the 8th of Jan... ...uary. Tickets already sold will be good.

Mr. Lyman C. Howe will deliver a free lecture on temperance this evening in the Church of God, corner of Warren avenue and Robey street.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson lectures this evening in the Thirty-first Street Presbyterian Church, on Wabash avenue, his subject being "Wives of Men of Genius."

The annual meeting of the New England Congregational Society will be held this after... ...noon at the office of Baird & Bradley, No 90 La... ...Salle street.

Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., will deliver a lecture this evening on "Scenes in the Holy Land," illustrated by stereoscopic views, in the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, corner of Adams and Throop streets.

The ladies of the Union Aid Society announce that the dinners lately given by them for the benefit of the Chicago Foundlings' Home were a complete success, the proceeds amounting to over $1,100. They are warm in their thanks to all who co-operated in the work.

An oyster supper, served on the restaurant plan, is to be given this evening in the First Con... ...gregational Church, corner of Ann and Wash... ...ington streets, for the benefit of the Ladies' Church Society. Admission free.

William Cavelery, a drover, was jostled by four men on the platform of a car at the Chi... ...cago, and Burlington & Quincy depot, yesterday ...morning, and had his pocket picked of $110 in ...cash and checks for $375 on the Fidelity Bank.

A public temperance meeting will be held this ...evening in the church, corner of Clinton and ...Wilson streets. Messrs. Stillson and Hillis will ...narrate their experiences of saloons and saloon... ...keepers, the latter after having tried it for four... ...teen years.

Readings will be given by A. P. Burbank on ...Thursday evening, and a concert on Friday even... ...ing, at the Twenty-fifth street Baptist Church, ...near Wentworth avenue, for the benefit of the ...church. A good assortment of Christmas gifts ...will be offered for sale each evening and during ...Friday.

A beautiful prismatic light, the most elegant ...and elaborate ever seen in America, is shortly to ...be put up in front of the store of the Atlantic & ...Pacific Company on Twenty-second street. The ...light was imported from London, and when ...lighted it will illuminate the street for an entire ...block.

The Board of Public Works yesterday exam... ...ined the proposed route of the Milwaukee & St. ...Paul Railroad, on Carroll street, and contiguous ...blocks, to connect with the Fort Wayne track on ...the Assembly street. The Commissioners, if they ...formed any opinion, were unwilling to give their ...views to the reporters.

A youth, who gave the name of Pat. Martin, ...was before Justice Eberhardt, yesterday, charged ...with larceny. The store of J. P. Engart, No. ...55 West Randolph street, was broken into about ...a week ago, and $400 worth of tailors' trimmings ...stolen. Martin was arrested upon suspicion of ...being one of the thieves, and the evidence ad... ...duced warrants his being held in $800 to answer ...at the Criminal Court.

The Council Committee on Railroads met at ...the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, but ...adjourned until Tuesday next, without taking ...action upon any references. They talked in... ...formally of the South Side rolling mill ...tracks, and of viaducts. In regard to the ...latter, the Committee are unanimously of the ...opinion that viaducts ought to be constructed ...over every railroad track at the street crossings, ...and that the Council has the authority to compel ...the Railroad Companies to build them.

The Council Committee on Fire and Water, ...accompanied by Mayor Medill, visited the North ...Side yesterday afternoon for the purpose of ...learning what progress had been made on the ...new engine houses, and to examine the lots ...recently purchased by the city. The engine ...house at the corner of Michigan and State ...streets is approaching completion, and the gen... ...tlemen were satisfied with the work. ...They next looked at the lot bought for ...the Fred. Gund engine, and the Com... ...mittee agreed to report next Monday in ...favor of the erection of a police station on the ...site. A house will be erected for the Gund on ...the old lot, corner of Chicago avenue and Kings... ...bury street. The building for the steamer ...Jacob Behm, on Larrab

# MONEY AND COMMERCE.

## MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.

In the local market money continues rather stringent yet, but on the whole there is an appearance of improvement. Merchants are collecting with moderate success in the country,—though not so well as they had hoped to do by this time,—and deposits are increasing a little. There is still a good deal of fair paper in the open market at 1½ per cent per month, but not near so much as a few weeks ago.

The supply of New York exchange is large, and the demand for it has fallen off a little. On the other hand, the demand for currency to go into the country has helped to force sales and to depress the price of exchange, which was sold between banks to-day at 25c per $1,000 discount.

BANK EXAMINATIONS.

Bank Examiner Spink rises to explain about the Scandinavian Bank failure, and attempts to prove that *because* $100,000 of United States bonds were deposited with the United States Treasurer before the certificate was issued to the bank, one-half of its capital of $225,000 must have been paid in. But bankers well understand that a National Bank can easily be started with no capital paid in except the margin between the market price of its bonds and the amount of its circulating notes. For instance, "A," who wants to start a National Bank, with $100,000 capital, puts up $25,000 with some accommodating friend, "B," to buy $100,000 worth of bonds. "A" buys the bonds, forwards them to Washington, upon which $90,000 of circulating notes for the new bank are returned from the United States Treasury Department to "A," who turns this amount over to "B," and thus pays his loan. "A" takes all the $100,000 stock of the new bank. The stock is apparently *all paid in*, notwithstanding that only ¼ of it has been honestly paid in. It is for the ferreting out of just such frauds that the office of Bank Examiner was created. Their detection is not difficult to any expert who will examine the bill's receivable of any National Bank. The Bank Examiner, appointed by the Comptroller, has under the law the fullest visitorial power; he is not restricted by law to any number of examinations, and has authority to examine any of the officers or agents of the bank, under oath, and in such cases is required to make a detailed description of the condition of the bank to the Comptroller. With such powers, there is no excuse for a Bank Examiner not discovering the illegitimate condition of a National Bank.

MR. FARWELL'S CURRENCY BILL.

The most prominent feature of Mr. Farwell's "Currency bill," introduced in the House on Monday, is that it authorizes the issue of 3 per cent United States bonds, which the National Banks may keep in place of one-half of their legal reserve. The despatch which gives the synopsis of the bill volunteers the information that "Chicago bankers approve the bill." As no such bill has ever been submitted to the bankers of Chicago for their approval or disapproval, there seems to be no warrant for saying it has their indorsement. Mr. Farwell's bill seems to have been got up on the general policy of catering for the influence of the National Banks, and its 3 per-cent-interest-on-reserve feature seems to have been made on the supposition that all the National Bankers would be glad to have half their reserve in 3 per cent securities. We believe, however, that a good many of the shrewdest bankers would say that if they were to keep reserve at all, they would prefer, for their own security, to have it in legal-tender money of the United States. Mr. Farwell's proposed 3 per cents would not be legal tenders, and, even if they were convertible into legal tenders on presentation at any Sub-Treasury, this privilege would be of but little avail in case of a run on a bank, as it would take time to convert them. In case of a run, depositors would of course be willing to take 3 per cents instead of money; but when a bank's resources had been drawn down so as to force it to pay out 3 per cents, that fact would be a warning to depositors that the bank was on its last legs. Under such circumstances, no bank could put on the bold front that has saved many a one from closing its doors. A bank with half its reserve in 3 per cent bonds could not stand a run half so well as one with its reserve in legal tenders.

RE-ISSUING GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS.

Secretary Boutwell argues, in behalf of his October issue of greenbacks, that because Congress once authorized the issue of $400,000,000 of greenbacks, nothing short of an act of Congress can permanently reduce the volume, but assumes that the Secretary of the Treasury has power to increase or diminish it at his pleasure, between the limits of $356,000,000 minimum and $400,000,000 maximum fixed by various acts. Now, as there has never been any provision by Congress for the reduction of the bonded debt, except the Sinking Fund act, which requires 1 per cent of the debt to be cancelled each year, Mr. Boutwell's argument assumes that his $330,000,000 of reduction of the bonded debt since 1869 is only temporary, and that he is at liberty to put out again, at his pleasure, all this reduction except what is required by the Sinking Fund act. If his argument in regard to the re-issue of cancelled greenbacks be admitted, his next assumption will be that he has authority to re-issue $100,000,000 or so of the cancelled 6 per cent bonds. Mr. Boutwell assumes that he has authority to do any thing which he is not expressly forbidden to do. To such a man's assumptions of power there would be no end.

THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROADS.

In another part of this issue we make extended reference to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, now comprising under one control 1,900 miles of line. The gross earnings of the Company for the last fiscal year were over $12,000,000. The line between Chicago and Milwaukee, of only eighty-five miles, earned $800,000 from passengers alone. Some of the solid figures presented in the sketch, especially those that must follow our new connection with the iron regions, open a new future for the line and for Chicago.

PIETY AS COLLATERAL.

Gail Hamilton makes a good point against the sanctimonious skinflints of Boston who placarded their unburned houses with "God protected us," etc. She says: "When mature business men—men who hold other people's property in trust, bank directors and proprietors—publicly placard the Divine favor as a reason of their exemption from disaster, it is time for stockholders to look into the books."

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s of '81 | 116¼ | 117 |
| 5-20s of '62, ex. int | 112⅛ | 112⅜ |
| 5-20s of '64, ex. int | 112⅛ | 112⅜ |
| 5-20s of '65, ex. int | 112⅜ | 113 |
| 5-20s of '65, January and July | 115⅜ | 115⅝ |
| 5-20s of '67, January and July | 115⅞ | 116⅛ |
| 5-20s of '68, January and July | 115⅝ | 116 |
| 10-40s | 109⅜ | 109⅝ |
| U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| U. S. Currency 6s, ex. int | 112⅜ | 112⅝ |
| Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s | .... | 100 & int. |
| Chicago City 7s | .... | 99½ & int. |
| Cook County 7s | .... | 99½ & int. |
| Illinois, County and Township 10s 93@95 | | |
| Sterling Exchange, (large drafts) | .... | 109-110½ |

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Dec. 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Bauwens st, bet N. Reuben and Elk sts, n e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $3,000.

Larrabee st, bet Wisconsin and Menomonee sts, w f, Lots 10 and 11, dated Dec. 12; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 12, adjoining the above, dated Dec. 12; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 13, same, dated Dec. 12; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 51 and 53, in same block, dated Dec. 12; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 52, in same, dated Dec. 12; consideration, $1,500.

Sub-Lot 5 (except n 4 inches) of Lots 9 to 11, in Block 31, Wolcott's Addition, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $11,466.

Sub-Lots 2 and 3 of Lots 20 to 24, in Block 42, School Section Addition, dated Dec. 14; consideration, $2,100.

State st, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $3,800.

Thirty-fifth st, s e cor of Vernon av, n f, 27 ft to alley, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $10,500.

Lots 36 and 37, in Gano's Block 10, in Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $1,200.

Von Horn st, s e cor of Oakley st, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 13; consideration, $1,160.

North Dearborn st, bet Superior and Huron sts, e f, 20x80 ft, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 44, in Block 1, of J. W. Davis' Addition, dated May 21; consideration, $2,000.

West Adams st, near Hoyne st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $3,950.

Holt st, bet Bradley and Division sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $900.

Lots 3 and 4 in Lombard's n part of Lot 13, in Block 1 of Hamilton's Subdivision, in n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $7,280.

Lots 1 and 2 in same, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $7,280.

Lots 5 and 6 in same, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $7,280.

Lots 11, 12, and 13 in same, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $9,375.

Lot 44 in Block 3 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $850.

Lot 45 in same, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $850.

Mohawk st, 224 6-10 ft s of Sophia st, e f, 25x123 9-10 ft, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $1,500.

West Twentieth st, 125 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $700.

West Twentieth st, 25 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $700.

West Twentieth st, 50 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $700.

May st, bet Third and Fourth sts, e f, Lot 7, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $4,200.

Lot 4 in Cochrane's south part of Block 20, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 29 in Block 29 of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Dec. 4; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 30 in same, dated Dec. 14; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 23 of Potwin's Lots 16 to 25 in Block 39, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $1,750.

Buddan st, bet Twenty-seventh st and Napoleon place, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $950.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided ⅓ of Lots 14 to 16, in Dunning's Block 20, of s ½ Sec. 29, 40, 14, with other property, dated Dec 12; consideration, $4,466.

Undivided ⅓ of same, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $4,466.

Wellington st, n e cor of Halsted st, s f, 100x125 ft, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $4,500.

Wellington st, 50 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 27; consideration, $2,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Englewood av, on cor of Stewart av, 68x158 ft, dated Dec. 14; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 37, of Glover's Block 2, in Pryor's n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 12; consideration, $600.

181x197 ft in n e cor of Block 13 of Lyman et al. Subdivision in n w ¼ Sec 11, 38, 14, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $12,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

N e ¼ of s w ¼ of Sec 5, 39, 13, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $40,000.

## COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

| | RECEIPTS. | | SHIPMENTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1872. | 1871. | 1872. | 1871. |
| Flour, brls | 9,912 | 3,749 | 7,380 | 3,992 |
| Wheat, bu | 61,500 | 13,810 | 18,253 | 2,348 |
| Corn, bu | 52,830 | 131,025 | 4,458 | 13,560 |
| Oats, bu | 41,320 | 18,730 | 18,643 | 10,918 |
| Rye, bu | 7,660 | 1,449 | 2,720 | .... |
| Barley, bu | 22,870 | 11,638 | 6,199 | 9,201 |
| Grass Seed, lbs | 35,920 | 64,060 | 39,500 | 31,977 |
| Flax Seed, lbs | 22,330 | 4,960 | .... | .... |
| Broom Corn, lbs | 33,700 | 60,430 | 14,000 | 34,000 |
| Cured Meats, lbs | 69,580 | 68,920 | 1505,711 | 1467,666 |
| Beef, brls | .... | 65 | 130 | 175 |
| Pork, brls | 45 | 138 | 1,834 | 1,501 |
| Lard, lbs | 120,450 | 166,160 | 698,977 | 672,876 |
| Tallow, lbs | 19,350 | 4,010 | .... | .... |
| Butter, lbs | 52,135 | 27,090 | 19,735 | 21,590 |
| Dressed Hogs, No | 898 | 779 | 2,182 | 2,597 |
| Live Hogs, No | 26,554 | 15,248 | 4,865 | 1,200 |
| Cattle, No | 1,117 | 719 | 273 | 241 |
| Sheep, No | 1,568 | 535 | 371 | .... |
| Hides, lbs | 169,458 | 61,019 | 21,820 | 111,900 |
| Highwines, brls | 118 | 136 | 168 | 259 |
| Wool, lbs | 40,458 | 9,176 | 228,190 | 123,006 |
| Potatoes, bu | 1,537 | 3,586 | 21 | .... |
| Lumber, m ft | 303 | 310 | 500 | 677 |
| Shingles, m | 670 | .... | 228 | 197 |
| Lath, m | .... | .... | 24 | .... |
| Salt, brls | .... | .... | 795 | 2,956 |

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 123 bu wheat; 5,141 bu corn; 3,047 bu oats; 540 bu rye; 3,489 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 81 cars wheat; 130 cars corn; 34 cars oats; 13 cars rye; 31 cars barley. Total, 289 cars, or 113,000 bu.

The gentlemen mentioned most prominently in connection with the Presidency of the Board of Trade for the ensuing year, are C. E. Culver, the present First Vice President, and Geo. M. Howe. The election will occur the first week in January.

It seems probable that too much importance has been attached to the statement made by a well-known English statistician that Great Britain is short to the extent of 100,000,000 bu wheat. There is no doubt of the deficiency, but the account is made up for the whole year, and England has already received much more than the usual proportion of the deficiency. Add to this the fact that she is largely filling her wants from other sources. A letter from that country, received here yesterday, states that in the month of October alone England had received 85,000 tons of potatoes from Germany, against 5,000 tons in the same month in 1871, and 1,000 tons in October, 1870. And their tons are 2,240 lbs each. Again, it seems probable that France will need much less wheat this crop year than heretofore, though the yield of 1873 may prove to have been materially lessened by the exceptional weather experienced there this winter. With all this, and the bounteous yield of wheat in California, there will still be a considerable demand for wheat from the Atlantic Slope of the United States; but the English markets are not yet very much excited over the prospect of scantiness at home, or difficulty in procuring supplies from abroad.

Many of our grain shippers (by rail) are complaining bitterly of what they regard as a most unjust and severe exaction. A demurrage of $5.00@10.00 per day is charged on each car that is not unloaded within 24 hours after its arrival in Jersey City, and unfortunately the facilities there are so limited that the demurrage in some cases threatens to amount to a considerable percentage of the entire cost of the grain. It was stated on 'Change that the weakness in grain in New York to-day was largely due to this, as the owners of the delayed grain were offering it for sale in large quantities, in order to avoid the expense of holding it at rates to which our Chicago storage charges are but a circumstance.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again quiet yesterday, there being but little demand for anything except green hams and No. 2 barley. The general tendency of prices was downward, highwines, barley, and rye being about the only exceptions to the rule. The trading was almost entirely speculative. The grocery trade was quite as active as could reasonably be expected, and the tone of the market was firm for most goods in the list. An exception was sugars, they continuing weak and unsettled. Coffees were quoted firm at the advance recently noted. There was fair activity in the dry goods market. Comparatively few buyers were here in person, but the orders by mail were numerous and liberal, and the aggregate of sales made a good showing. Prices remain very firm. No change was noticeable in the butter market. Good to choice grades were in demand and readily commanded former prices. Cheese remains dull and easy. Coal was quoted firm and unchanged. There was considerable doing in foreign and domestic dried fruits, and, with a few unimportant exceptions, the quoted prices were fully sustained. Fish were inactive and nominal. Hay was weak. Hides and leather continue firm at former prices. No new feature was noted in the oil market. Building materials were quiet and steady. There was a moderate inquiry for cooperage; prices were unchanged. Iron and steel, metals and tinners' stock were in moderate request at previous prices. Tin plate is quite firm. Nails were quiet, at $5.75 rates. Sash, doors, and blinds were in fair demand and steady. There was a fair inquiry for the common grades of lumber, prices undergoing no change. Wool continues quiet; the demand is light, and mainly for the finer grades. Broom corn was quiet and steady. Hops are in demand and firm at 30@40c. Potatoes are in good request and steady, at 73@75c on track, and 80c delivered. There was a fair amount of trading in seeds to-day. Timothy sold at $2.80@3.18 for common to good seed. Clover was firmer on account of scarcity. Sales were made at $5.15@5.25 for fair to prime. Flax was firm at $1.65. There was an improved demand for choice poultry; turkeys quotable at 10@12½c, and chickens at $2.50@3.25. Game was in fair request at about yesterday's prices. Apples and cranberries were in the usual demand.

Highwines were rather less active, but strong at ½@1c advance, with light offerings. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 91c; 50 brls at 91½c; and 10 brls at 92c. New York is quoted at 99c, and the cost of turning them over to that market is 5½c, so that our market is relatively very low.

Dressed hogs were dull, but firm at 5@10c decline per 100 lbs. Buyers would not pay more than $4.50, while sellers generally held their lots off the market. Sales were reported of 19 head (choice) at $4.55, and 217 at $4.50.

Provisions were dull, but not materially lower, except on pork for future delivery, though hogs were reported weak in consequence of a larger supply now, and still more liberal receipts expected. Lard was easier, though in fair demand, the general impression being that it is cheap at present prices, in comparison with other product. Green hams were in good demand, and strong; other meats were slow, buyers holding off. There is not only the depression due to the fact that other markets are competing hard with us in the matter of prices, but also that arising from the difficulty in procuring cars to take away the stuff bought some time ago. This is an infliction under which both brokers and packers are chafing—the former because it hinders the business, the latter because they cannot get their money till the bill of lading is obtained. Several orders were withdrawn to-day, or the brokers limited to lower prices in filling. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old, $11.00@11.50; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.62½@11.75; do seller January, $11.75@11.80; do seller February, $11.80@11.85; do seller March, $11.85@11.90; do seller April, $12.00; prime mess, $10.50@10.75. Lard, cash, $7.06¼ for new, cash or seller December; do seller January, $7.10@7.12½; do seller February, $7.25; do seller March, $7.50. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@9c, and green hams at 7½@7⅝c for 15-lb averages, and 7¼c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3¼@3½c; do rough sides, 4⅝@4¾c; do short ribs, 5¼@5½c; do short clear, 5⅝@5¾c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 3½c for shoulders; 5⅝c for short ribs, and 6c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 3⅜c. English meats for delivery in December and January, 5⅝@5¾ for Cumberlands; 5⅝@5⅞c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅛@6¼c for short clear; 8⅛@8½c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5¼@6½c. Sales were reported of 400 brls mess pork at $11.75; 500 brls do, seller March, at $11.90; 500 brls do (last evening) at $11.87½; 250 tcs lard at $7.10; 400 tcs do at $7.06¼; 100 tcs do (loose) at $6.50; 250 tcs do, seller January, at $7.12½; 1,000 tcs do, seller February, at $7.25; 250 tcs do, seller March, at $7.50; 150,000 lbs (green) shoulders at 3½c; 100,000 lbs salted do, seller February, at 3⅜c; 100 boxes do at 3⅜c; 200 boxes short ribs at 5⅝c; 100 boxes do at 5⅝c; 500 boxes short clear, seller first half January, at 6⅛c; 3,000 pcs green hams (14 lbs) at 8⅛c; 5,000 pcs do (15 lbs) at 7⅝c; 10,000 pcs and 80,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7¼c; 80,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 7c; 250 brls city butchers' tallow at 7⅝c.

Flour was less active, but steady. The demand on city account was light, and there was little done except to fill a few direct orders for shipment. There is a better supply from which to choose than recently, and buyers are not so anxious, the principal reason being understood to be the difficulty of procuring freight room. Rye and buckwheat flour were steady. Bran was lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Gold Chop) at $9.40; 100 brls spring extras at $6.62½; 100 brls do (Le Sueur) at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $4.75; 700 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.25; 100 brls do at $4.12½; 100 brls do at $4.00; 100 brls rye (Oshkosh) at $4.25; 50 brls do at $4.25; 70 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $8.00; 50 brls do at $8.00. Total, 1,870 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.00 on track.

Wheat was rather slow, but relatively firm, ranging higher than last evening, though ⅛c below the average of yesterday. Liverpool was without important change, but New York was quoted dull and heavy, the reason being understood to be the difficulty experienced in unloading cars sent there from the West. The freight by rail from Buffalo is quoted at 18c per bu. There was not much wheat offered on our market to-day, on option, and the market for car lots was steady, though rather slow. We have now nearly 1,000,000 in store here, but there are still large amounts undelivered for this month, and considerable quantities have been bought on Canadian account, the receipts for which will be sent East next week, to hold during the winter. The snow that fell this morning was generally accepted as a threat that receipts will be interrupted, but it cleared off toward noon, and then prices eased down, while it was understood that the lighter inspection of 81 cars, this morning, was only due to a temporary delay on one or two of the railroads. Of course there was little buying for shipment. Seller January opened at $1.13¼, fell an ⅛c, advanced to $1.14, and declined to $1.13⅜ at the close. Seller the month or cash, No. 2 spring sold at $1.12⅝@1.13, closing at $1.12⅝. Seller February sold at $1.15¼@1.16⅛. No. 1 spring closed nominally at $1.20; No. 3 do at $1.01; and rejected do at 91c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.20; 4,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.13⅛; 400 bu do at $1.13⅛; 18,200 bu do at $1.13; 5,000 bu do at $1.12⅞; 5,000 bu do at $1.12⅝; 6,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.01½; 2,400 bu do at $1.01; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 91½c; 800 bu do at 91c; 800 bu by sample at $1.20, dlvd; 400 bu red winter at $1.45. Total, 50,800 bu.

Corn was dull, and again ⅛c lower, being reported heavy in New York, with no prospect of a material let-up in receipts, and no shipping demand to look forward to this winter. There were few buyers except those who had shorts to fill, and plenty of sellers, but principally from the ranks of those who either hold the corn or have it coming to them next month. There is a general indisposition to assume new risks in corn, either way, as it is generally believed that any material advance in prices would bring on an avalanche, and any considerable decline would cut off the supply. Seller January was the principal option dealt in; it opened at 31c, and declined to 30⅞c at the close. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at 30⅜@30½c; seller February at 31⅞@31⅝c; seller May at 35⅝@36c, and seller June at 36½@36⅝c, all closing at the inside. Rejected closed at 29c. Cash sales were reported of 14,800 bu No. 2 at 30⅜c; 38,400 bu do at 30¼c; 400 bu rejected at 29½c; 800 bu do at 29⅝c; 800 bu do at 29½c; 400 bu do at 29c. Total, 55,600 bu.

Oats were dull, and ⅛@⅜c lower, in sympathy with New York, which was reported dull and heavy. Our market opened nominally firm at 24c seller the month, or cash, fell rapidly to 23⅝c, and was offered at one time at 23½c without finding a buyer, closing at 23⅝c for the option or cash lots of No. 2. Seller January sold at 24@24⅛c, and seller February at 24½@24⅜c, both closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 at 24c; 17,400 bu do at 23⅞c; 5,000 bu do at 23⅝c; 600 bu rejected at 22⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 21½c; 1,200 bu by sample at 26c on track. Total 33,200 bu.

Rye was more active, and ¼@½c higher, being in continued good demand for shipment, with light offerings, though the receipts were somewhat larger than usual. The market closed firm at 63½c. Sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 63⅜c; 7,800 bu do at 63½c; 2,000 bu do at 63¼c; 1,600 bu do at 63c; 400 bu rejected at 60c; and 400 bu do at 59½c. Total 13,800 bu.

Barley was rather quiet. No. 2 was stronger, being in good demand and light supply; other grades steady. No. 2 sold at 62½@63½c, and 67c was bid for A., D. & Co's receipts. Seller January was firm at 63c, and seller February at 64c. No. 3 was quoted at 48¼@49c in any house; 49½c in the Rock Island, and 53@54c in A., D. & Co's houses. Sample lots were plenty and easier. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 63½c; 1,600 bu do at 63¼c; 3,200 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 62½c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 53½c; 400 bu do at 53c; 1,200 bu do at 49½c; 3,600 bu do at 49c; 2,000 bu do at 48½c; 800 bu rejected at 39½c; 1,200 bu do at 39c; 800 bu do at 38½c; 400 bu do at 38c; 400 bu by sample, to arrive, at 91c; 400 bu do at 90c; 800 bu do at 88c; 1,600 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do at 75c; 800 bu do at 72½c; 1,200 bu do at 70c; 1,600 bu do at 68c; 800 bu do at 65c, all on track; 500 bu do at 65c, delivered. Total, 26,100 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended Dec. 10, 1872, and the distribution of same:

| To | Pork, brls. | Beef, pkgs. | Lard, lbs. | Bacon, lbs. | Cheese, lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 126 | 400 | 165,300 | 844,644 | 912,087 |
| London | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Glasgow | 50 | 216 | 16,300 | 237,250 | .... |
| Hamburg | .... | .... | 229,994 | 405,100 | .... |
| Bremen | .... | 125 | 45,253 | 373,410 | .... |
| Rotterdam | .... | .... | 226,570 | .... | .... |
| Havre | 25 | .... | 686,737 | 408,373 | .... |
| Marseilles | .... | .... | 147,066 | 17,274 | .... |
| Genoa | .... | 25 | .... | .... | .... |
| Gibraltar | .... | 500 | .... | .... | .... |
| West Indies | 868 | 110 | 850,875 | 219,063 | 15,915 |
| B. N. A. Col | 778 | 244 | 7,800 | 4,818 | .... |
| B. Guiana | 10 | .... | .... | 12,800 | .... |
| Brazil | .... | .... | 8,304 | .... | .... |
| Mexico | .... | .... | 13,901 | 557 | 318 |
| Venezuela | 6 | 2 | 37,584 | 8,665 | 214 |
| Peru | .... | 50 | 712,220 | .... | .... |
| Africa | .... | 30 | 2,348 | .... | .... |
| Total | 1,861 | 1,702 | 3,363,683 | 2,705,290 | 925,532 |
| Week Dec. 3 | 2,277 | 2,181 | 5,120,226 | 2,640,472 | 273,490 |
| Week Nov. 26 | 2,689 | 1,487 | 5,320,574 | 2,876,257 | 584,412 |
| Week Nov. 19 | 3,084 | 2,028 | 5,229,028 | 2,996,020 | 702,689 |
| Week Nov. 12 | 2,716 | 1,977 | 2,841,198 | 2,234,071 | 726,516 |

And 145,424 lbs butter, 3,202 lbs grease, 48,681 lbs stearine.

And from Nov. 1 to Dec. 7, inclusive, for four years:

| | 1872-73. | 1871-72. | 1870-71. | 1869-70. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pork, brls | 15,155 | 15,517 | 9,835 | 8,638 |
| Beef, pkgs | 11,444 | 17,907 | 15,652 | 19,805 |
| Lard, lbs | 21,345,918 | 19,755,275 | 5,312,100 | 2,859,523 |
| Bacon, lbs | [illegible] | 20,922,801 | 5,305,171 | 2,836,554 |
| Butter, lbs | 530,143 | 713,276 | 160,868 | 181,064 |
| Cheese, lbs | 4,188,613 | 4,707,446 | 5,722,780 | 3,032,699 |
| Tallow, lbs | 4,545,581 | 7,697,318 | 1,640,244 | 3,331,469 |

Harding, Gray & Dewey, of Boston, write as follows about wool:

The receipts of domestic have been quite large for some weeks past, and supplies are beginning to accumulate. We have now on hand, in fact, the best assortment of fleeces in the country, embracing some choice clips of Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, which holders are ready to sell on favorable terms. As it is well known that many manufacturers will have to stock up in a few weeks, we would suggest that early purchases are likely to be the best. After the 1st of January we doubt if buyers will be able to purchase as cheap as now, as active movements will be sure to lead to a higher range of prices. On fleece wool there has been a concession of 1@2c ⅌ lb during the week. Good lines of Ohio, as they run, rejecting unwashed and unmerchantable, can be bought for 67½@68c, and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania from 68@70c ⅌ lb. On Western fleeces a corresponding reduction has been made, but other descriptions of wool remain about the same as reported last week. Money is tight, and, as usual with a tight money market, buyers for prompt cash are considered desirable customers. California wool continues to attract considerable attention, and fall meets with favor at the low prices current. Some of our largest mills have been quietly buying round lots the past week, including 200,000 lbs fine fleeces and 473,000 lbs Cape, Australian, New Zealand, and Montevideo.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat and corn were moderately active. Wheat was a shade easier. No. 2 spring wheat sold at $1.12¾ cash, and $1.13⅛@1.13⅜ seller January, and $1.15⅛@1.15⅝ seller February, both options closing at the inside. Corn was weak at 30⅜c seller the month, and 30⅝@30⅝c seller January, closing at 30⅝c, and 31⅛c seller February. Oats and other grains were neglected. Provisions were inactive.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.

ALCOHOL—Was active and firm at $1.81@1.86 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There was no change. Dealers report a fair inquiry for choice grades, but common corn is in large supply and dull. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@8½c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—There was a moderate inquiry for good beans; common were in liberal supply and quiet. We again quote: Navies at $2.25@2.35 fair to prime at $1.75@2.00; common to medium at $1.25@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand was higher, and restricted to small lots for pressing necessities. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls), $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers:

| | First quality. | Double strength. |
|---|---|---|
| 6x 8 to 7x 9 | $ 5.75 | $ 8.00 |
| 7x10 to 8x10 | 6.50 | 9.00 |
| 8x11 to 10x12 | 7.00 | 9.50 |
| 8x14 to 10x15 | 7.50 | 11.00 |
| 10x14 to 12x18 | 8.00 | 13.00 |
| 14x16 to 16x20 | 8.50 | 15.00 |
| 14x22 to 16x24 | 9.00 | 17.00 |
| 18x22 to 18x30 | 10.50 | 18.50 |
| 20x28 to 24x30 | 12.00 | 20.00 |
| 26x28 to 24x36 | 13.00 | 22.00 |
| 26x34 to 26x40 | 14.00 | 24.00 |
| 28x38 to 28x44 | 15.00 | 26.00 |
| 28x46 to 30x48 | 16.00 | 27.00 |
| 30x50 to 32x52 | | 28.00 |
| 32x54 to 34x56 | | 34.00 |
| 34x58 to 34x60 | | 38.00 |
| 36x60 to 40x60 | | 40.00 |

BUTTER—Remains firm with prices unchanged. The demand for choice grades is in excess of the supply, and holders are in some instances obtaining a slight advance on the quotations. Stocks are generally moderate, and present prices will no doubt be sustained. We repeat our list as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 26@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—The bagging market was without new feature. Trade continues sluggish at the annexed range of prices: Stark, 35c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CHEESE—Prices of this staple were weak and unsettled. A further decline has recently been sustained in the Eastern market, and the tendency here seems to be in the same direction. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 12@13c; Western factory, 12@13c.

COAL—The demand continues fair with prices firm and unchanged. We repeat our list, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00@13.00; Erie, $10.50@11.50; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00@11.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00@7.50.

COOPERAGE—There was a moderate inquiry for cooperage. Prices were without change. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.60; lard tierces, $1.85@1.95; whiskey barrels, $2.25@2.35; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 6@8c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@37.00 ⅌ m. Sales include 1 car pork barrels at $1.50; 1 car lard tierces at $1.95. Sales include: 1 car and 350 pork barrels at $1.50; 1 car lard tierces at $1.87½.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—There was a moderate inquiry for California fruits. Prices are steady, as follows: East Beurre pears at $4.50; Beurre Gris do at $4.25@4.50; winter Nellis do at $3.50@4.00; Rein di Nice grapes at 25c; Tokay, 25c; Muscat, 20c.

EGGS—There was a fair inquiry for fresh eggs, chiefly of a local character. Prices vary; fresh are quoted at 27@29c. Pickled at 18@23c. Sales include 32 cases at 29c; 1,500 doz do at 28c; 5 cases at 27c; 24 tubs choice pickled at 24c; 20 cases at 20c.

FEATHERS—Were in fair request, with the supply ampler. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Prime live geese at 63@65c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@72c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@60c, according to quality; chickens, 6@8c.

FISH—The fish trade was again reported dull. Neither the local nor outside demands are very considerable, and hardly enough is doing in the way of sales to fairly establish quotations. We make no change in our list, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank cod-fish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business was again fairly active, and former quotations were well sustained all around. Following are the prices current: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10¼@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, $2.60@2.70; blackberries, new, 10½@11½c; raspberries, 43@44c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6¾@7c; do, mixed, 6⅛@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do, 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6c; do Western, 6½@7c; Michigan, 7½@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; Almonds; Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

FURS—The receipts are light. Good skins sell readily whenever offered. Prices were steady as follows: Extra otter, $8.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2, $4.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No. 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50; No. 1 do $2.00; No. 2 do, $1.25; No. 3 do, 60c; No. 4 do, 10c; cross fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.60; grey do, 30@60c; kitt do, 10@40c; silver do, $10.00@50.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@4.00; lynx, 25c@$2.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, 10c@$1.00; badger, 10@50c; bear, $3.00@12.00; muskrat, fall, 10@16c; kitten, 4@5c; opossum, 5@16c; do, cased, 20c; raccoon, 15@50c; deer skin raw, per lb, 20@35c; do dressed, $1.00@1.50; beaver, 6, per lb, 50c@$1.5.

GAME—There was a fair inquiry for game at about former prices. Prairie chickens quotable at $4.75@5.25; quail at $1.60@1.75; rabbits at $1.50; venison at 8@9c for carcass. Sales include 20 doz prairie chickens (trapped) at $5.25; 40 doz do at $5.00; 28 doz do at $4.50@5.00; 125 doz quail at $1.65@1.75; 40 doz in small lots at $2.00; 50 doz at $1.60; 20 doz partridges at $4.75; 10 wild turkeys choice at $1.50@2.00; 25 do fair at 60c; 4 venison saddles at 15c; 4 carcasses do at 8c; 10 buffalo hams at 5@5½c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a moderate inquiry for apples at former prices. Cranberries were in light request and steady. We note sales of 115 brls apples at $3.50; 140 brls at $3.00@3.25; 75 brls at $2.75@3.00; 40 brls at $2.63; 45 brls cultivated cranberries at $10.50@11.50; 8 brls wild do at $7.50@8.50.

GROCERIES—An ⅛c decline in one or two grades of refined sugars was the only alteration noted in prices of goods coming under this head. The movement in staple as well as most descriptions of side goods was quite as large as is usual at this season, and the general market seems to be in a satisfactory condition. Coffees continue strong at the late advance. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25½@26½c; Java, No. 2, 23½@24½c; fancy Rio, 23½@23⅞c; choice do, 22½@23½c; prime Rio, 22½@22⅞c; good do, 21½@21¾c; common do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 22½@23c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23⅜@24c; do, prime, 22@22½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7⅞c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14⅝c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13½@13⅝c; A, standard, 12½@12⅝c; do No. 2, 12¼@12½c; B, 12¼@12½c; extra C, 12⅛@12¼c; C, No. 2, 11⅝@12c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10⅛@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 9¼@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11¼@11½c; do prime, 10⅛@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9½@9⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6⅝c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6⅜@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅜c; brown Windsor, 4⅞@4⅞c; palm, 6@6⅜c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅞c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—No quotable change was reported in prices of this commodity, but there were indications of an early decline in timothy. Wholesale dealers were paying the following prices: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@18.00; timothy, loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose $16.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In the hide market there is steady activity and continued firmness. Both local and Eastern tanners are operating on a liberal scale, and the offerings are well taken up at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Green butchers', 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11@11½c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 15@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were in fair demand, on both local and interior account. The market is very firm. Prime Wisconsin quotable at 35@40c; common to fair, 25@30c; Eastern, 40@45c.

HONEY—Was in moderate request at previous prices. We quote: Choice white clover, in small boxes, at 25@30c; fair grades, 18@20c; strained honey, 12½@15c.

IRON AND STEEL—There were no new features to note in connection with this market. The demand was moderate, and prices unchanged. We continue to quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bar iron | 5 | @ 5 2-10 | rates |
| Heavy bands | 5 6-10 | @ 5 8-10 | rates |
| Light bands | 6 | @ 6 2-10 | rates |
| Hoops | 5 5-10 | @ 6 5-10 | rates |
| Rounds and square | 5 | @ 5 8-10 | rates |
| Shafting iron | 5 6-10 | @ 5 8-10 | rates |
| Ovals | 5 6-10 | @ 5 8-10 | rates |
| Half oval and half rounds | 5 2-10 | @ 5 8-10 | rates |
| Horse-shoe iron | 6 5-10 | @ 7 | rates |
| Sheet iron, No. 24 | 7 | @ 7½ | rates |
| Plate iron | 7 | @ 7½ | rates |
| Russia iron | | 20c | ⅌ lb |
| Russia iron, No. 1 stained | | 18c | ⅌ lb |
| Norway nail rods | 9 | @10c | ⅌ lb |
| German plow steel | 11½ | @12c | ⅌ lb |
| English cast plow steel | 12 | @12½c | ⅌ lb |
| Chrome tool steel | 18 | @20 | rates |
| English tool steel | 21 | @22 | rates |
| English spring steel | 11½ | @12½c | ⅌ lb |

LEATHER—A moderate amount of trading was done in this market to-day, with no material variation in prices. Stocks of domestic, as well as of imported leather, are much reduced, and in the latter an advance of 8@10c per cut will probably be established on the 1st of January, in sympathy with a corresponding advance in Europe. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* states that the total value of leather destroyed in the Boston fire is $5,630,215, in which should be added the losses of finding dealers, $600,000 or more. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| City harness | $ 39@ 41 |
| Country harness | 36@ 39 |
| Line, city, ⅌ lb | 41@ 43 |
| Kip, ⅌ lb | 60@ 1.10 |
| Kip, veals | 80@ 1.15 |
| City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft | 27@ 29 |
| City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft | 25@ 27 |
| Country upper, No. 1 | 24@ 26 |
| Collar, ⅌ ft | 20@ 23 |
| Calf, city | 1.20@ 1.40 |
| Calf, country | 1.10@ 1.25 |
| Rough upper, light | 35@ 38 |
| Rough upper, heavy | 32@ 35 |
| Rough upper, damaged | 27@ 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, best | 35@ 37 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1 | 33@ 35 |
| "B. A." sole | 30@ 32 |

OAK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Calf | 1.25@ 1.45 |
| Kip, No. 1, medium | 85@ 1.10 |
| Kip, No. 2, heavy | 75@ 80 |
| Harness | 40@ 45 |
| French calf, Jodot | 65.00@85.00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 60.00@80.00 |
| French calf, 24 to 26 lbs | 1.80@ 2.35 |
| French calf, 26 to 30 lbs | 1.70@ 2.20 |
| French calf, 30 to 36 lbs | 1.35@ 2.00 |
| French calf, 50 to 100 lbs | 1.00@ 1.50 |

LUMBER—The demand was chiefly for joists, scantling, etc. Prices were without material change. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second clear | $48.00@55.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00@53.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 39.00@40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 43.00@45.00 |
| First and second clear flooring, together, rough | 40.00@43.00 |
| First and second clear siding, together | 24.00 |
| Common siding | 20.00@22.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, second | 30.00@33.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, first | 37.00@39.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward | 35.00@40.00 |
| A stock boards | 37.00@40.00 |
| B stock boards | 32.00@36.00 |
| Common boards | 15.00@17.00 |
| Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under | 15.00@17.00 |
| Fencing | 15.00@16.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 18.00@24.00 |
| Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet | 15.00@20.00 |
| Shingles—sawed A ⅌ m | 3.50@3.75 |
| Pickets, square | 15.00@16.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 15.00@16.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 16.00@18.00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 20.00@22.00 |
| Lath | 3.50@4.00 |
| No. 1 sawed | 1.50@2.00 |
| A or Star | 3.75@4.00 |

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak (dry) | $25.00@40.00 |
| Black walnut | 25.00@80.00 |
| Maple | 15.00@35.00 |
| Ash (dry) | 30.00@40.00 |
| Butternut | 25.00@60.00 |
| Counter tops (select) | 1.00@ 1.50 |
| Flooring, 6-in, grooved and matched | 75.00 |
| Axles | 60@ 75 |
| Wagon poles (each) | 55@ 60 |
| Hickory | 50.00@75.00 |
| Box boards | 35.00@40.00 |
| Common | 20.00@25.00 |
| Clear | 30.00@35.00 |
| Culls | 15.00@16.00 |

LEMONS—There was a fair inquiry, with ample offerings. Oranges are in moderate demand. We quote: Palermo and Malaga lemons at $6.50@7.00; New Orleans oranges at $10.00 per brl; Valencia do at $14.00 per case; Malaga grapes at $3.50 per keg (25 lbs).

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and unchanged. Tinplate is quite firm. Sheet zinc is weaker, but without quotable change, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11⅛c; half casks, 11⅜c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were quiet and steady. We continue to quote: 10d, per keg, $5.75 net; 8d do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.25@7.37½; 3d do, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were inactive. Prices were steady, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Manila rope, ⅌ lb | $ 18 @ 19 |
| Sisal rope, ⅌ lb | 16 @ 17 |
| Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb | 20 @ 23 |
| Marline, ⅌ lb | 20 @ 23 |
| Tarred rope, ⅌ lb | 17 @ 19 |
| Oakum, ⅌ bale | 5.00 @6.25 |
| Pitch, ⅌ brl | 6.50 @7.50 |
| Tar, ⅌ brl | 6.50 @7.50 |

OILS—The oil trade was without improvement in point of activity, the demand continuing light, and mainly for carbon, lard, and turpentine. The following quotations are furnished: Carbon, 27@28c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68c; straits, 72c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain dull at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Strictly pure | $ 11.50 |
| Fancy brands | 11.50@11.00 |

ZINC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Genuine Veille Montague | 14.50 |
| American | 12.50 |
| Snow white | 11.00 |

COLORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Railroad colors | 11.00@11.50 |
| Palace car colors | 9.00@10.50 |
| Rochelle ochre | 3.50 |
| English Ven. red | 3.50 |
| English orange mineral | 14.50@15.50 |
| English red lead | 12.50 |
| American red lead | 11.50 |
| Paris white | 4.00 |
| Whiting | 2.50 |

PUTTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| In bulk | 3½c |
| In bladders | 4 c |

POTATOES—Were in good demand at yesterday's prices. The offerings were fair. We quote peachblows at 70@75c, on track. Potatoes sell from store at 80@90c. Sales include 2 cars at 73c; 1 car at 70c, on track; 750 bu at 80@85c, in lots from store.

POULTRY—There was a fair inquiry for choice poultry from the local dealers, and we hear occasionally of sales of extra lots for shipment. Turkeys quotable at 10@12½c; chickens at $2.50@3.50. Sales include 1,600 lbs extra choice turkeys at 12½c; 1,500 lbs choice at 12c; 1,630 lbs good at 10@11c; 800 lbs at 7@8c; 60 doz chickens at $3.00@3.50; 8 doz extra large at $3.75; 45 doz at $2.75@3.00; 20 doz fair at $2.50; 5 doz geese at $12.00; 14 doz at $10.00; 4 doz choice ducks at $4.50; 10 doz do at $3.50@4.00.

SALT—Was in demand, and firm, owing to light stocks and high freights. We quote: Onondaga fine, $2.40; Saginaw fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—There was a moderate inquiry for these goods at previous prices:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

| Thickness. | Size. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 3-16 | 2x 6 by 6x 8 | $2.90 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 2.90 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 6 by 6x 6 | 2.75 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 3.00 |
| 1 3-16 | 1x10 by 6x10 | 3.25 |

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3-16 | 2x 6 by 6x 6 | 2.25 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 2.50 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 2.35 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 2.60 |

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

| Thickness. | Size. | Price. | Thickness. | Size. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3-16 | 8x10 | $1.75 | 1 3-16 | 9x14 | $2.30 |
| 1 3-16 | 9x12 | 2.05 | 1 3-16 | 10x15 | 2.50 |
| 1 3-16 | 10x12 | 2.05 | | | |

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

| Size of glass. | Thickness. | Size of 12-light window. | Price per window. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8x10 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 3½ by 3x9½ | 40c |
| 9x12 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 7 by 4x6 | 57c |
| 9x14 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 7 by 5x2 | 64c |
| 10x12 | 1 3-16 in | 2x10 by 4x6 | 57c |
| 10x14 | 1 3-16 in | 2x10 by 5x2 | 64c |
| 9x14 | 1 3-8 in | 2x 7 by 5x2 | 80c |
| 10x14 | 1 3-8 in | 2x10 by 5x2 | 80c |

SEEDS—There was a moderate inquiry for timothy and clover seed. Timothy was steady at $3.00@3.25 for fair to prime. Clover was higher, the supply being light; sales were made at $5.15@5.25, and of mammoth at $5.60@5.70. Flax quotable at $1.65. Sales include 39 sacks timothy at $3.18; 42 bags do, fair, at $3.15; 8 bags do at $3.00; 4 bags common at $2.80; 23 bags clover, prime, at $5.25; 8 bags do at $5.20; 23 bags good at $5.15; 20 bags choice mammoth at $5.70; 6 bags do at $5.65; 4 bags do, fair, at $5.60; 21 sacks flax at $1.65.

TEAS—There was a rather firmer feeling in the market for teas, notably so for the better grades. The demand was only fairly active at the annexed quotations: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.00; fine to good gunpowder, 90c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quoted steady at former prices. We repeat our list:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Continues firm at the following prices: Beech, $10.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $10.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was a moderate inquiry for wool, but, as a rule, the market was quiet. Prices were unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tub, washed, extra medium | 60@67c |
| Tub, washed, fair to do | 55@60c |
| Common dingy | 50@52c |
| Fleece, washed, XX, light | 55@59c |
| Fleece, washed, X, light | 54@56c |
| Fleece, washed, XX, dingy | 45@55c |
| Fleece, washed, X, dingy | 45@53c |
| Fleece, washed, medium light | 55@56c |
| Fleece, washed, medium dingy | 45@55c |
| Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition | 35@38c |
| Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy | 32@34c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium | 35@40c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy | 33@38c |
| Super, pulled | 43@48c |
| Extra, pulled | 43@50c |

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,418 | 16,652 | 2,105 |
| Tuesday | 1,177 | 26,554 | 1,568 |
| Wednesday | 1,700 | 35,000 | 900 |
| Total | 4,295 | 78,106 | 5,773 |
| Same time last week | 7,281 | 57,868 | 2,967 |
| Week before last | 9,004 | 80,563 | 2,603 |

Shipments were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,042 | 2,963 | 1,269 |
| Tuesday | 273 | 4,865 | 371 |
| Total | 1,315 | 7,828 | 1,640 |

CATTLE—The leading features of this market were much the same as noted in our reports from day to day for a week past. Buyers were few, and their wants were small, so that light (comparatively) as was the supply, it proved in every way ample, and sellers were obliged to content themselves with the low prices current on the preceding days of the week. Advices from the East continue of a gloomy character, and shippers are still conducting their movements with great caution, buying very sparingly, and taking only such lots as please them. There were a number of choice droves on sale, and the *average* quality was, better than usual, but notwithstanding this favorable circumstance, and the fact that the supply was small, the market was destitute of animation, and a feeling of weakness prevailed from the opening to the close. Sales were reported at $4.00@4.75 for common to medium shipping steers; at $5.00@5.50 for good shipping steers, and at $5.75@6.00 for choice do. Butchers stuff sold at $2.00@3.75 for inferior mixed lots to good fat cows, and fleshy steers, and for poor to good Texas, and Cherokee cattle. Stock steers were neglected at $2.75@3.75. Veal calves remain quiet at $3.50@5.50. There was some inquiry for milch cows at $20.00@40.00 per head.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards | $6.15@6.30 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs | 5.25@5.75 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 4.75@5.00 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 4.25@4.50 |
| Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs | 2.75@4.00 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs | 2.75@3.75 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers | 1.50@2.50 |
| Texas Cattle—Through droves | 2.00@2.75 |
| Texas Cattle—Northern summered | 3.00@3.50 |
| Texas Cattle—Corn-fed | 3.75@4.00 |

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 16 butchers' stock | 1,060 | $3.25 |
| 54 butchers' stock | 944 | 3.25 |
| 13 butchers' stock | 953 | 3.25 |
| 17 fair fleshy steers | 1,118 | 4.75 |
| 17 good steers | 1,148 | 5.25 |
| 15 stock steers | 1,090 | 4.00 |
| 18 fair steers | 1,025 | 4.25 |
| 16 good steers | 1,102 | 4.90 |
| 15 choice steers | 1,329 | 5.87½ |
| 17 good steers | 1,300 | 5.37½ |
| 50 good steers | 1,280 | 5.00 |
| 34 good steers | 1,292 | 5.56¼ |
| 14 fair steers | 1,230 | 4.75 |
| 24 good steers | 1,215 | 5.20 |
| 25 choice steers | 1,270 | 5.62½ |
| 108 Texas steers | 976 | 4.00 |
| 17 good steers | 1,245 | 5.00 |
| 32 choice steers | 1,362 | 5.62½ |
| 15 choice steers | 1,450 | 5.60 |
| 34 Texas steers | 1,034 | 3.75 |
| 16 fair steers | 1,116 | 4.25 |
| 48 butchers' stock | 823 | 3.75 |
| 24 butchers' stock | 1,254 | 3.75 |
| 18 fleshy steers | 910 | 4.25 |
| 16 good steers | 1,198 | 5.00 |
| 72 fleshy steers | 1,082 | 4.25 |

HOGS—The receipts to-day were 35,000, making the supply, since Saturday, 78,106, against 57,868 for the same time last week, and 80,568 week before last. The market opened active at about the closing prices of yesterday, early sales being effected at $3.75@4.00 for common to extra, but toward noon (it becoming apparent that the receipts would considerably exceed 30,000) buyers grew "shy," and from 10 o'clock to 12 comparatively little trading was done, buyers insisting upon a reduction of 15@20c per 100 lbs. Their demands were finally acceded to, and after dinner packers took hold freely, paying $3.60@3.65 for common; 3.70@3.75 for medium to good, and $3.80 for choice. Most of the day's sales were at $3.70@3.80. Should to-morrow's receipts prove large, and there is every indication that they will, a further depreciation can scarcely be averted, as little more than one-half to-day's supply was disposed of. Among the reported sales were the following:

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48 | 304 | $3.75 | 83 | 298 | $3.75 | 44 | 300 | $3.75 |
| 28 | 210 | 3.85 | 53 | 288 | 3.75 | 53 | 322 | 3.75 |
| 79 | 335 | 3.75 | 38 | 455 | 3.80 | 52 | 308 | 3.70 |
| 51 | 282 | 3.85 | 44 | 342 | 3.75 | 66 | 285 | 3.70 |
| 46 | 295 | 3.75 | 44 | 312 | 3.80 | 63 | 270 | 3.75 |
| 45 | 311 | 3.80 | 49 | 204 | 3.80 | 63 | 312 | 3.75 |
| 52 | 298 | 3.80 | 57 | 300 | 3.80 | 55 | 215 | 3.85 |
| 89 | 356 | 3.85 | 25 | 389 | 3.80 | 76 | 449 | 3.90 |
| 53 | 255 | 3.75 | 45 | 259 | 3.80 | 40 | 437 | 3.90 |
| 168 | 286 | 3.75 | 51 | 296 | 3.80 | 92 | 352 | 3.90 |
| 51 | 253 | 3.70 | 40 | 440 | 3.85 | 51 | 304 | 3.80 |
| 54 | 246 | 3.75 | 43 | 318 | 3.75 | 47 | 327 | 3.80 |
| 71 | 219 | 3.70 | 90 | 338 | 3.90 | 214 | 280 | 3.80 |
| 52 | 299 | 3.65 | 51 | 285 | 3.75 | 51 | 284 | 3.70 |
| 55 | 285 | 3.70 | 50 | 295 | 3.75 | 54 | 321 | 3.70 |
| 46 | 359 | 3.80 | 48 | 369 | 3.80 | 65 | 253 | 3.70 |
| 44 | 193 | 3.90 | 56 | 275 | 3.75 | 227 | 273 | 3.75 |
| 90 | 334 | 3.80 | 46 | 360 | 3.80 | 48 | 307 | 3.80 |
| 13 | 316 | 3.75 | 43 | 391 | 3.75 | 47 | 245 | 3.75 |
| 147 | 302 | 3.80 | 45 | 403 | 3.85 | 51 | 343 | 3.75 |
| 52 | 251 | 3.80 | 94 | 346 | 3.80 | 46 | 317 | 3.80 |
| 189 | 299 | 3.75 | 52 | 316 | 3.75 | 42 | 391 | 3.85 |
| 70 | 236 | 3.75 | | | | | | |

SHEEP—The sheep trade was quiet with prices steady and unchanged. We quote at $3.25@5.00 for common to choice. Sales were chiefly at $3.75@4.50.

—An old couple in Alabama have a granddaughter who is herself a great grandmother. No grass grows under the feet of that stock while they "replenish."


NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A DELIGHTFUL NEW NOVEL.

ERMA'S ENGAGEMENT.

By the author of "Blanche Seymour."

8vo. Paper cover, 75 cts. Extra cloth, $1.25.

EGYPT AND THE HOLY LAND.

A Journey to Egypt and the Holy Land in 1869-70. By HENRY M. HARMAN, D.D., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. Crown 8vo. Extra cloth. $1.25.

ANALYTICAL COMMON SCHOOL ARITHMETIC.

By SHELTON P. SANFORD, A.M., Professor of Mathematics in Mercer University, Georgia. 12mo. Boards, 90 cents.

This volume completes Sanford's Analytical Series of Arithmetics, consisting of: I. First Lessons, II. Intermediate, III. Common School, IV. Higher. These books, wherever introduced, have won the most liberal praise on account of their clearness, comprehensiveness, and practical character, and have been styled by high authority "the very perfection of school-books on arithmetic."

TREATMENT OF THE HORSE.

Hand-Book on the Treatment of the Horse in the Stable and on the Road; or, Hints to Horse Owners. By CHARLES WHARTON. 12mo. Extra cloth. With numerous illustrations.

A SYSTEM OF ORAL SURGERY.

By JAMES E. GARRETSON, M.D., D.D.S. Illustrated with numerous Steel Plates and Wood-cuts. 1,081 pages. 8vo. Extra cloth, $10; Sheep, $11.

RECENTLY ISSUED.

Life of Dickens. By JOHN FORSTER, author of "Life of Landor," "Life of Goldsmith," etc. Vol. II. 1842-1852. With many Illustrations. 8vo. Extra cloth. $2.

Victor Norman, Rector. A Novel. By Mrs. MARY A. DENISON. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1.50.

World of Anecdote. By EDWARD PAXTON HOOD. Two Series. I. GENERAL ANECDOTE. II. MORAL AND RELIGIOUS ANECDOTE. Demi 8vo. Cloth, marbled edges. $3.50 each.

Hobbs' Architecture. Designs for Villas and other Edifices. With Rules for Criticism. By ISAAC H. HOBBS & SON. Profusely Illustrated. 8vo. Extra cloth. $3.

*.* For sale by Booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

715 & 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.


## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

*Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.*

| | Leave. |
|---|---|
| St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line | * 9:15 a. m. |
| Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | * 9:15 a. m. |
| Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division) | * 4:10 p. m. |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | * 4:10 p. m. |
| St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division | ¶9:00 p. m. |
| Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo. | ‡9:00 p. m. |
| Jefferson City Express | ‡9:00 p. m. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex | * 9:00 p. m. |

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

*Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at depots.*

| | Leave. |
|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 7:30 a. m. |
| Dubuque and Sioux City Exp | * 9:15 a. m. |
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a. m. |
| Rock Island Express | *10:15 a. m. |
| Galesburg Passenger | * 3:15 p. m. |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | * 4:20 p. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 1:45 p. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 5:30 p. m. |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1:00 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp | † 9:15 p. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:00 p. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | *11:00 a. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p. m. |

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

*Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. |
|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | * 7:30 a. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Line | † 8:15 p. m. |
| Cairo Mail | * 7:30 a. m. |
| Cairo Express | † 8:15 p. m. |
| Springfield Express | * 7:30 a. m. |
| Springfield Express | † 8:15 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex | * 9:15 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex | † 9:15 p. m. |
| **Gilman Passenger | * 5:15 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 7:10 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | § 9:00 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | §12:10 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 2:00 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 4:15 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 5:15 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *11:00 p. m. |

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

*Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Chicago | * 8:00 a. m. |
| Arrive at Indianapolis | * 4:20 p. m. |
| Arrive at Cincinnati | * 9:30 p. m. |

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

*Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.*

| | Leave. |
|---|---|
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:30 a. m. |
| Dubuque Day Express | 10:30 a. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:30 p. m. |
| Dubuque Night Express | 10:30 p. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 a. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Mail | * 8:00 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Express | * 9:45 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | §11:00 p. m. |
| Green Bay Express | *10:00 a. m. |
| Green Bay Express | * 9:00 p. m. |

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.*

| | Leave. |
|---|---|
| Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex | *10:00 a. m. |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 p. m. |
| Night Express | †10:00 p. m. |
| Leavenworth Express | †10:30 p. m. |

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

*Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.*

| | Leave. |
|---|---|
| Mail, via Air Line and Main Line | * 6:40 a. m. |
| Special New York Express, via Air Line | * 9:00 a. m. |
| Atlantic Express, via Air Line | 5:15 p. m. |
| Night Express, via Main Line | *†9:00 p. m. |
| South Chicago Accommodation | *12:00 p. m. |
| Elkhart Accommodation | * 3:40 p. m. |

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

*Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, Washington-st.*

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

| | Leave. |
|---|---|
| Mail | * 7:40 a. m. |
| Evansville & Terre Haute Ex | * 7:00 p. m. |

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

| | Leave. |
|---|---|
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. |
| Pacific Express | §5:15 p. m. |
| Fast Line | †*9:00 p. m. |
| Mail | * 4:55 a. m. |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | * 3:45 p. m. |

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

*Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. |
|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | * 5:30 a. m. |
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. |
| Jackson Accommodation | * 3:35 p. m. |
| Atlantic Express | * 5:15 p. m. |
| Night Express | †*9:00 p. m. |
| INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD. | |
| Mail | * 5:30 a. m. |
| Night Express | 19:00 p. m. |
| GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER. | |
| Night Express | 19:10 p. m. |

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.


EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL,

A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens ... 15th. The elegant comforts, the thoroughness of ... ing, and discipline as to manners and character ... the superior mode and course of instruction ... attracted for its patrons many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.

For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, Rector, Kenosha, Wis.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the ... National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, who has made the treatment of all chronic and special diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day. Having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. The establishment is arranged with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

DR. J. H. CLARK,

The Old and Reliable Specialist in diseases and affections of a Private and Confidential nature, warrants a cure—or no pay. Female Difficulties treated with great success. Send stamp for Circular on "Marriage," with Safeguard or Preventive"—the best known for the purpose. Office and address—101 East Harrison-st. Office open day and evening. Consultation free.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

183 So. Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases of both sexes. Read his works and judge for yourself; sealed for stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Ladies send for circular.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago.

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Private and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any physician in Chicago. Can be consulted specially or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All kinds of difficulties treated with safety and success.

Dr. Stone, Confidential Physician,

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases" at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. All female "difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free. Office, ... W... son-st., Chicago.


## RAILROAD NEWS.

Great Union Depot to Be Erected in the Spring on Canal and Madison Streets.

The Fort Wayne, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and St. Louis Roads the Builders.

In yesterday's TRIBUNE the departure ... city of Colonel Thomas A. Scott and ... prominent railway officials ... the Pennsylvania Central, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railways was briefly noticed. The party arrived in the city on Tuesday morning, ... were met at the depot by Mr. W. C. Cleland, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, ... immediately escorted to the Sherman House. ... Mr. Cleland's office was made the headquarters of the party, where they were visited by various prominent railway officials during the day. The object of the visit of these distinguished gentlemen was to inspect ... recent operations in connection with ... lines centering in Chicago, and to consider the question of a new union depot, on Canal and Madison streets, to be used by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, the Chicago & Alton, and ... Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. ... Mr. S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, had agreed to meet the party Tuesday afternoon, but, failing to make connections, he did not arrive in the city until that evening.

During Tuesday, some of the party, including Colonel Scott and Mr. J. N. McCullough, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Central, ... Englewood for the purpose of observing the new track there, and examining, upon the ground, the land recently condemned for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, between Carroll and Kinzie streets.

No definite action concerning the passenger depot was taken during the day, because of the absence of Mr. Merrill, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

This gentleman arrived at a late hour Tuesday evening, when a short meeting was held, in which various matters were discussed of vital interest to Chicago.

It was finally decided to erect, next year, a grand union passenger depot on the present site of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago depot, at Canal and Madison streets. The new depot will extend from Madison street south to Adams, along Canal, and will be constructed of ... The plans have not been decided upon, ... was resolved that it should not be exceeded in elegance by any similar structure in the country.

It is only now certain that the building will be occupied by the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, the Chicago & Alton, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, as no satisfactory arrangement could be made with the Northwestern Railway, regarding the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road. If no arrangement shall be entered into hereafter, this latter road will erect a new freight depot near its present one, ... new and elegant passenger depot near its ... buildings.

It is rumored that the Pennsylvania Central managers have united with the managers of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, and that henceforth their interests will be identical. The union is understood to be of a peculiarly close character, extending far beyond mere right of way. Indeed, it may be said that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is now a part of the Pennsylvania Central Railway combination, and that hereafter it will be an important part of that system.

The result of the deliberations of these gentlemen to Chicago is very important. It will not only increase the importance of certain railway lines which radiate from Chicago, but will give to the city a railway passenger depot which will be unexcelled by any in the country.

The party left the city on the regular 9 ... train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for Toledo. Saturday they inaugurate the opening of the Mansfield, Coldwater & Michigan Railroad, extending from Mansfield, Ohio, 223 miles to Muskegon, Michigan, ... branch from Tiffin to Toledo, which was ... by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago ... road.

The party were much impressed with Chicago, and one prominent gentleman said that, in his judgment, no city of the country promised as much as this, believing that in twenty-five years it would be the great railway centre of the country.

OTHER ITEMS.

The Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Branch of the Michigan Central Railroad has been completed from Jackson to Crawford, a distance of 208 miles. Work has been stopped on account of cold weather, but will be resumed early in the spring. This road will be completed to ... Saw City by next October, and will run through one of the finest timber land in Michigan. This land, when cleared, is found to be ... and susceptible of high cultivation. The Company own all the land along the line, and clear it as rapidly as they progress.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company are building a three-mile branch north from Louisiana, Mo., along the river bank, to a point on the river where the channel is full of water the year round. This is being done to avoid the many delays in trains over the Louisiana division, which have been occasioned by the frequent low water at Louisiana. The Company have secured a stock trade over this route which neither they nor Chicago can afford to be deprived of, and every effort will be made by the Company to keep the line in active operation during the winter. It is expected that the bridge at Louisiana will be commenced early next spring, and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It is to be of iron, and rest on two piers.

## THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES.

Mr. Perkins, Assignee, in bankruptcy of the State Insurance Company, yesterday filed a reply to the revisory petition of the petitioning creditors, praying that the decision of Judge Blodgett, declining to remove the Assignee, be taken under review. The answer is ... brief, and admits that complainants are creditors of the bankrupt; that the respondent was appointed Assignee and duly approved by the District Court; that on the 12th July ... Newton S. Taylor filed a petition for the removal of the respondent; that on the 1... of the same month John A. King d... same, which petitions were answered by respondent on the 25th of the same month; that on the 23d August, 1872, another petition was filed for the same purpose, and on the ... another, the latter a supplementary petition; that the petition of the 23d August was abandoned, and that of the 28th duly answered; all such answers were referred to Register ... Ward, to take proof, and returned to the Court where they remain of record, and ... record, the petitioner insists, must be produced in Court in lieu of any supposed abstract ... ; and that the Court did, on the 19th ... ber, 1872, on such petitions, answers, and ... refuse to remove the respondent; and ... respondent now affirms the truth of his replies to said petitions, and with respect to the latest (revisory) petition, he demurs, first, that the allegations present new matter not before the District Court, and second, that they are not sufficient in equity.

A suit of importance to insurance stockholders was tried before Judges Blodgett and H... in the United States District Court, yesterday, namely, the Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, v. L. S. ..., a stockholder. The claim was for an assessment of 20 per cent on the defendant's stock, ... assessment having been made at a meeting of proprietors shortly after the fire. The defendant held that he was not liable inasmuch as the assessment was illegal, it having been made by the vote only of a portion of the stockholders, namely, those living in Chicago, none having received notice to attend and vote. The point was contested with much obstinacy throughout the day, and considerable doubt was thrown upon the steps that were taken by the Company at the confused time just following the fire, and the jury gave the plaintiff the full amount of the debt, finding a verdict for $4,08...

Eliza Stothard seeks divorce. She alleges that she was married to John Stothard, in England, in 1857, that her husband was guilty of adultery and repeated cruelty to her in London, England, and that she has been a resident of this State one whole year. She does not state whether her husband is a British or American subject, or whether any acts of cruelty have been committed in this country. Divorces are ... granted in similar cases, where ... be adduced of the matters ch... and if he ... and will be properly notified ... thing to say in disproof of the allegations.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRA[INS]

#### Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

**CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.**

*Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line | * 9:15 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | * 9:15 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division) | * 4:10 p. m. | * 3:10 p. m. |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | * 4:10 p. m. | * 9:40 a. m. |
| St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division | ¶9:00 p. m. | ‡‡7:30 a. m. |
| Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo. | ¶9:00 p. m. | ‡‡7:30 a. m. |
| Jefferson City Express | ¶9:00 p. m. | ‡‡7:30 a. m. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex. | * 9:00 p. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

**CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.**

*Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at depots.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 4:15 p. m. |
| Dubuque and Sioux City Exp. | * 9:15 a. m. | * 2:00 p. m. |
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Rock Island Express | *10:15 a. m. | * 4:15 p. m. |
| Galesburg Passenger | * 3:15 p. m. | * 8:05 p. m. |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | * 4:20 p. m. | * 8:55 p. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 1:45 p. m. | * 8:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 5:30 p. m. | * 8:15 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1.00 p. m. | 9:55 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | * 9:15 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:45 a. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | *11:00 a. m. | * 1:50 p. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p. m. | * 7:15 p. m. |

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.**

*Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Line | † 8:15 p. m. | * 9:00 a. m. |
| Cairo Mail | * 7:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| Cairo Express | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:55 a. m. |
| Springfield Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| Springfield Express | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:55 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | * 9:30 a. m. | * 2:00 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | † 9:15 p. m. | * 7:00 a. m. |
| **Gilman Passenger | * 5:15 p. m. | * 9:35 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 a. m. | * 6:40 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 7:10 a. m. | * 7:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:55 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *12:10 p. m. | *10:30 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 3:00 p. m. | * 1:45 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 4:15 p. m. | * 1:45 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 5:15 p. m. | * 5:45 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 p. m. | * 6:55 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *11:00 p. m. | * 7:25 p. m. |

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

**CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.**

*Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress, and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Chicago | * 8:00 a. m. | ‡ 7:00 p. m. |
| Arrive at Indianapolis | * 4:20 p. m. | ‡ 4:00 a. m. |
| Arrive at Cincinnati | * 9:30 p. m. | ‡ 9:15 a. m. |

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

**CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.**

*Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:30 a. m. | * 2:45 p. m. |
| Dubuque Day Express | * 9:15 a. m. | * 2:45 p. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:30 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| Dubuque Night Express | *10:30 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 a. m. | * 2:00 p. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Mail | * 8:00 a. m. | *10:10 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Express | * 9:45 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 p. m. | * 7:15 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | †11:00 p. m. | * 7:15 a. m. |
| Green Bay Express | * 9:00 a. m. | * 7:15 p. m. |
| Green Bay Express | * 9:00 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |

**CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.**

*Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex | *10:00 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 p. m. | * 9:30 a. m. |
| Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| Leavenworth Express | †10:00 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |

**LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.**

*Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail, via Air Line and Main Line | * 5:40 a. m. | * 9:20 p. m. |
| Special New York Express, via Air Line | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Atlantic Express, via Air Line | 5:15 p. m. | 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express, via Main Line | †9:00 p. m. | *6:30 a. m. |
| South Chicago Accommodation | *12:00 p. m. | * 1:50 p. m. |
| Elkhart Accommodation | * 3:10 p. m. | * 9:50 a. m. |

**CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.**

*Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, Washington-st.*

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | * 7:40 a. m. | * 1:00 p. m. |
| Evansville & Terre Haute Ex. | * 7:50 p. m. | * 8:25 a. m. |

**PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.**

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. | * 7:20 p. m. |
| Pacific Express | §5:15 p. m. | * 6:50 a. m. |
| Fast Line | †11:00 p. m. | * 7:00 p. m. |
| Mail | * 4:55 a. m. | * 6:55 a. m. |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | * 3:45 p. m. | * 9:45 a. m. |

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.**

*Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | * 5:00 a. m. | * 8:40 p. m. |
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Jackson Accommodation | * 3:35 p. m. | *10:20 a. m. |
| Atlantic Express | § 5:15 p. m. | * 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express | † 9:00 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD. | | |
| Mail | * 5:00 a. m. | * 8:40 p. m. |
| Night Express | †9:10 p. m. | * 7:25 a. m. |
| GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER. | | |
| Night Express | †9:10 p. m. | * 6:40 a. m. |

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.



## EDUCATIONAL.

### KEMPER HALL,

A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens Jan. 15th. The elegant comforts, the thoroughness of training, and discipline as to manners and character, the superior mode and course of instruction have attracted for its patrons many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.

For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, D. D., Rector, Kenosha, Wis.

## STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

### NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the ... National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

## MEDICAL CARDS.

### DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

### DR. J. H. CLARK,

The Old and Reliable Specialist in diseases and affections of a Private and Confidential nature, warrants a cure—or no pay. Female Difficulties treated with safety and success. Send stamp for Circular on "Married Woman's Safeguard or Preventive"—the best known for the purpose. Office and address—101 East Harrison-st. Office open day and evening. Consultation free.

### Dr. A. G. Olin,

183 So. Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases of both sexes. Read his works and judge for yourself. Send postal for stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Ladies send for circular.

### NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

### Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted specially or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

### Dr. Stone, Confidential Physician,

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases" at reasonable rates. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. All female "difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free. Office, ... West ...-st., Chicago.



## RAILROAD NEWS.

### Great Union Depot to Be Erected in the Spring on Canal and Madison Streets.

### Fort Wayne, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and St. Louis Roads the Builders.

In yesterday's TRIBUNE the departure from this city of Colonel Thomas A. Scott and other prominent railway officials of the Pennsylvania Central, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railways was briefly noticed. The party arrived in the city on Tuesday morning, and were met at the depot by Mr. W. C. Cleland, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, and immediately escorted to the Sherman House. Mr. Cleland's office was made the headquarters of the party, where they were visited by various prominent railway officials during the day. The object of the visit of these distinguished gentlemen was to inspect the present operations in Chicago, and to consider the location of a new union depot, on Canal and Madison streets, to be used by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, the Chicago & Alton, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads.

Mr. S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, had agreed to meet the party Tuesday afternoon, but, failing to make connections, he did not arrive in the city until that evening.

During Tuesday, some of the party, including Colonel Scott and Mr. J. N. McCullough, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Central, visited Englewood for the purpose of observing the new track there, and examining, upon their return, the land recently condemned for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, between Carroll and Kinzie streets.

No definite action concerning the passenger depot was taken during the day, because of the absence of Mr. Merrill, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

This gentleman arrived at a late hour on Tuesday evening, when a short meeting was held, in which various matters were discussed of local interest to Chicago.

It was finally decided to erect, next year, a grand union passenger depot on the present site of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago depot, on Canal and Madison streets. The new depot will extend from Madison street south to Adams, along Canal, and will be constructed of stone. The plans have not been decided upon, but it is resolved that it should not be exceeded in grandeur by any similar structure in the country. It is only now certain that the building will be occupied by the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, the Chicago & Alton, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, as no satisfactory arrangement could be made with the Northwestern Railway, regarding the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road. If no arrangement shall be entered into hereafter, this latter road will erect a new freight depot near its present one, and a new and elegant passenger depot near its freight buildings.

It is rumored that the Pennsylvania Central managers have united with the managers of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, and that hereafter their interests will be identical. The union is understood to be of a peculiarly close character, extending far beyond mere right of way. Indeed, it may be said that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is now a part of the great Pennsylvania Central Railway combination, and that hereafter it will be an important part of its system.

The result of the deliberations of these gentlemen to Chicago is very important. It will not only increase the importance of certain railway lines which radiate from Chicago, but will give the city a railway passenger depot which shall be unexcelled by any in the country.

The party left the city on the regular 9 p. m. train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for Toledo. Saturday they inaugurated the opening of the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, extending from Mansfield, Ohio, 223 miles to Muskegon, Michigan, with a branch from Tiffin to Toledo, which was built by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

The party were much impressed with Chicago, and one prominent gentleman said that, in his judgment, no city of the country promised so much as this, believing that in twenty-five years it would be the great railway centre of the country.

OTHER ITEMS.

The Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Branch of the Michigan Central Railroad has been completed from Jackson to Crawford, a distance of 185 miles. Work has been stopped on account of cold weather, but will be resumed early in the spring. This road will be completed to Mackinaw City by next October, and will run through one of the finest timber land in Michigan. This land, when cleared, is found to be fertile, and susceptible of high cultivation. The Company own all the land along the line, and will clear it as rapidly as they progress.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company are building a three-mile branch north from Louisiana, Mo., along the river bank, to a place in the river where the channel is full of water the year round. This is being done to avoid the many delays in trains over the Louisiana extension, which have been occasioned by the frequent low water at Louisiana. The Company have secured a stock trade over this route which neither they nor Chicago can afford to be deprived of, and every effort will be made by the Company to keep the line in active operation during the winter. It is expected that the bridge at Louisiana will be commenced early next spring, and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It is to be of iron, and will rest on two piers.

## THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES.

Mr. Perkins, Assignee, in bankruptcy of the State Insurance Company, yesterday filed his reply to the revisory petition of the petitioning creditors, praying that the decision of Judge Blodgett, declining to remove the Assignee, be taken under review. The answer is unusually brief, and admits that complainants are creditors of the bankrupt; that the respondent was appointed Assignee and duly approved by the District Court; that on the 12th July, 1872, Newton S. Taylor filed a petition for the removal of the respondent; that on the 18th of the same month John A. King did the same, which petitions were answered by the respondent on the 25th of the same month; that on the 23d August, 1872, another petition was filed for the same purpose, and on the 28th another, the latter a supplementary petition; that the petition of the 23d August was abandoned, and that of the 28th duly answered; that all such answers were referred to Register Hibbard, to take proof, and returned to the District Court where they remain of record, and such record, the petitioner insists, must be produced in Court in lieu of any supposed abstract thereof; in that the Court did, on the 19th November, 1872, on such petitions, answers, and proofs, refuse to remove the respondent; and the respondent now affirms the truth of his former replies to said petitions, and with respect to the latest (revisory) petition, he demurs, first, that the allegations present new matter not now before the District Court, and second, that they are not sufficient in equity.

A suit of importance to insurance stockholders was tried before Judges Blodgett and Hopkins, in the United States District Court, yesterday, namely, the Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, v. L. S. Major, a stockholder. The claim was for an assessment of 20 per cent on the defendant's stock, the assessment having been made at a meeting of proprietors shortly after the fire. The defendant held that he was not liable inasmuch as the assessment was illegal, it having been made by a vote only of a portion of the stockholders, namely, those living in Chicago, none others having received notice to attend and vote. The point was contested with much obstinacy throughout the day, and considerable doubt was thrown upon the steps that were taken by the Company at the confused time just following the fire, and the jury gave the plaintiff the benefit of the debt, finding a verdict for $4,082.

Eliza Stothard seeks divorce. She affirms that she was married to John Stothard, in England, in 1857, that her husband was guilty of extreme and repeated cruelty to her in London, England, and that she has been a resident of this State one whole year. She does not state whether her husband is a British or American subject, or whether any acts of cruelty have been committed in this country. Divorces are sometimes granted in similar cases, where ... proof can be adduced of the matters charged, and if he has anything ... will be properly notified ... to say in disproof of the allegations made against him, he will have to come across the ocean; for his wife, if not a subject of this Government, is still entitled to its protection.

Charles E. Longford sues for divorce from his wife on the ground of incompatibility of temper. The luckless husband complains that during sixteen weary years his virago of a worser half has experienced such a chronic state of tantrums that the rule and not the exception has been that he been obliged to flee for his life at meal-times, though why particularly at meal-times is not stated.

The executors of Joseph Ridgway, yesterday, filed papers in the suit brought by the deceased against the County of Lee, State of Iowa, praying for restoration of the judgment of $1,743.50. The suit is for recovery of interest on coupons attached to bonds voted by the defendant to the Keokuk, Mount Pleasant & Muscatine Railroad Company. The suit was ordered restored.

By commission of Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, Judge J. A. Hopkins, of the District Court of the Western District of Wisconsin, was yesterday empowered to aid Judge Blodgett in performing the duties of the United States District Court during the indisposition of the latter.

L. M. Bates & Company petition for the bankruptcy of Elison & Foster on account of an unpaid note of $529.45. An affidavit is filed averring that debtors have acknowledged their inability to pay their debts without having recourse of bankruptcy.

A motion for new trial in the case of the prisoners Rainforth and Fuller, was yesterday overruled by Judge Rogers, and the parties remain in prison, notwithstanding the 30 days formally allowed for filing of the exceptions.

An order was yesterday given by the District Court for the arrest of Mahan & Kennedy, bankrupts, the state of whose affairs was duly ventilated in this column a few days since.

Mr. Booth, referred to yesterday as having been appointed to Judge Farwell's Court, remains there only temporarily, going to Judge Tree's court shortly.

In the cases of Nathaniel C. Faxon and Emmanuel Hartman, a hearing and creditors' meeting will be held before Register Hibbard on the 28th of January.

The various suits against the Riverside Improvement Company are being completed with happy despatch. There were two more judgments delivered yesterday.

District Attorney Glover yesterday commenced suit against J. Turner, Hy. Sloan, S. W. Stephens, and S. J. Harmon, in the name of the United States of America, for debt, $9,000.

An important decision by Judge Drummond as to the claims of creditors in bankruptcy on real estate conveyed to a wife by a husband will be found in another column.

The "haymarket bribery and corruption suit," Condon v. Dorgan, is wearing its unutterably weary length out before Judge Tree.

The North Ludington Company have commenced an action in the Superior Court against the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, in assumpsit, $1,200.

Elsewhere will be found some curious revelations in regard to the manipulations of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, and particulars of a motion for a Receiver.

State's Attorney Reed will probably file further information against Rainforth & Fuller to-day for defrauding a young Scotchman of $1,700.

The American Bricklayers' Union yesterday followed up their action against their Treasurer by an attachment for his person.

In the matter of J. H. Johnson, et al., in bankruptcy, the order of dismissal was yesterday made absolute.

The trial of Wunderlich v. Smith is over, and the plaintiffs are awarded $8,000. This is the illegal eviction suit.

ATTORNEYS' RECORD.

CALL TO-DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—From 700 upwards, unless any passed case is called by agreement.

CIRCUIT COURT (*Tree, J.*)—322—Condon v. Dorgan, on trial. By stipulation 1,998, 1,976, 1,938, 1,958, and 1,137 placed on trial calendar for December term. To follow 522, James v. Western Transportation Company, 369. (*Booth, J.*)—No call. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company v. Gray on trial.

SUPERIOR COURT (*Porter, J.*)—On trial, 2,231—Irons v. Secleye et al. Call 29 to 37 inclusive, 39, 40, 42 to 50 inclusive.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT (*Blodgett, J.*)—677—Vocke, Assignee v. Wentworth; $3,449.99. 609—Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company v. L. S. Major; $4,082, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT.—(*Booth, J.*)—174—Booth v. Reese; dismissed by plaintiff. (*Tree, J.*)—3,147—Pick v. E. C. Lawrence and Hy. Phillips; $2,164.44. 340—Wunderlich et al. v. Peter Smith et al.; $8,000. 2,584—Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company v. F. W. Burt et al.; $88.23 v. F. Burt, and *sci. fac.* 2,432—Charles A. Gregory v. Riverside Improvement Company et al.; $13,091.21. 2,667—Howe v. Bramble; $252.80. 2,646—Tyler v. McGinley; $3,943. 3,159—Johnson v. McAllister; 951.44, and order of sale. (*Williams, J.*)—686—Decree; and to be entered as of Dec. 16. G. N. 5,222—Matteson v. Slosson et al; dismissed by complainant.

SUPERIOR COURT—(*Porter, J.*)—298—Tewkesbury v. Follansbee; dismissed by plaintiff. 2,271—Myers v. McLaury; verdict, $731.33 and motion for a new trial and in arrest. 2,216—Rindskopf v. Weller; property in plaintiff; defendant guilty and motion for new trial. 2,229—Irons v. Riverside Improvement Company; $662.45. (*Gary, J.*)—1,000—Mueller v. Mueller; decree of divorce. 584—Henry v. Henry; decree restoring will. 989—Mason v. Mason; decree of divorce.

DEFAULTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—(*Williams, J.*)—745—Curtis v. Curtis. (*Farwell, J.*)—106—Wilhelm v. Urbain et al. (*Tree, J.*)—All general numbers. 1,662—Heinrichs v. Greenebaum et al. 2,999—S. B. Daniels v. Hy. Waller, Jr. 5,119—Pick v. E. C. Lawrence and Hy. Phillips. 4,294—Waldo v. Commercial Insurance Company. 2,533—Hy. A. Crain v. John Washter. 4,233—Annin et al. v. Lamar Insurance Co. 4,234—Bortree v. Same. 4,235—Warren et al. v. Same. 4,237—Wetzler v. Same. 3,895—Sixter v. Willey. 5,121—Gould et al. v. Hitzeman. 4,778—Blair v. Fairchilds. 4,239—Moulton v. Teutonia Insurance Co. 4,242—Stein et al. v. Commercial Insurance Co. 4,243—Warren et al. v. Same. 4,244—Murphy et al. v. Same. 4,246—Moulton v. Same. 4,247—Same v. Mutual Security Co. 4,248—Same v. Enterprise Insurance Co. 4,251—Same v. Mutual Insurance Co.

PROBATE.

COUNTY COURT—(*Wallace, J.*)—Grant of administration to Mary Connors in the estate of Michael Connors; bond, $5,200. Letters testamentary to Bridget McKean, widow, in the estate of Peter McKean; bond, $7,400. Grant of administration to Lawrence Proudfoot in the estate of William D. Hurley; bond of $8,300. Judgment in favor of William B. Ogden restored in the estate of Peter McKeon.

CRIMINAL.

CRIMINAL COURT—(*Rogers, J.*)—523—Morgan; one year in the Penitentiary. 522—Moore; twenty days in the County Jail. 500—Kay; same as 522. 536—Sexton; verdict guilty, and under age. 545—Tasnow; jury discharged, being unable to agree.

BANKRUPTCY.

NEW BANKRUPTS—John A. Elison and James H. Foster, under the style of Elison & Foster, on the petition of L. M. Bates & Co.

NEW SUITS:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—J. J. Ferson and J. L. Bates, executors of Joseph Ridgeway v. Lee County, State of Iowa; prayer for restoration of judgment. Higgins et al., for use of Lazarus Silverman & Co. v. Teutonia Insurance Co.; restored papers. United States v. Jonathan Turner, Hy. Sloan, Samuel J. Harmon; debt and damages $90,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Wm. Anderson v. Steam Barge Monitor; libel for wages, $74.

CIRCUIT COURT—5,244—Phillip G. Baumgartner v. Charles O. McLain and Peter Stumps; affidavit for replevin. 5,245—Susan v. Oscar Lowe; divorce on the ground of cruelty. 5,246 to 5,252, inclusive—appeals. 5,253, 5,254, and 5,255—tax appeals. 5,256—John M. Durand et al. v. Wm. Skelby, John Gwynne, and James Boland; assumpsit, $500.

SUPERIOR COURT—41,698—Charles E. v. Hannah Longford; divorce. 41,699—J. S. P. Lord v. Joseph P. Bickerdike; petition for restoration of court records. 41,700—North Ludington Company v. Chicago & Iowa R. R. Co.; assumpsit, $1,200. 41,701—Malcolm McDonald and John Roe v. James McGinley; assumpsit, $1,000; 41,702—Dr. L. Jayne & Son v. Hy Hannes and George C. Klehm, partners; assumpsit, $500. 41,703—George W. Parent v. Moses S. Hunting; assumpsit, $1,000. 41,704—Mary A. v. Cyrus Buler; divorce. 41,705—Eliza v. Robert John Stothard; divorce. 41,706—Hart L. Weaver, for use of the Bank of the State of Indiana, v. P. W. Dunne and John F. Scanlan; assumpsit, $500. 41,707—John M. Durand et al. v. Richard Mason and Alexander Johnston; assumpsit, $2,500. 41,708—Herkimer v. Green et al.; appeal. 41,709—Levi Stern et al. v. Samuel Lamm; assumpsit, $1,000. 41,710—Charles Washington v. J. C. Caldwell; injunction restraining use of a promissory note secured on property in the State of Indiana. 41,711, 41,712, and 41,713—Appeals. 41,714—Horatio S. Lewis v. Communipaw, N. J., Stock Yards and Market Company; attachment for a debt of $1,808; and interrogatories for S. W. Alerton, and S. W. Alerton & Co., garnishees. 41,715—P. Burroughs & Son v. T. F. Conkey; petition for mechanic's lien on No. 3 Bryan place for $46.83. 41,716—Patrick Drew v. R. Biddle v. R. Biddle Roberts and Emil Weisbaar, administrators of the estate of John Weisbaar; assumpsit, $800; D. J. Leary attorney. 41,717—Daniel Corcoran v. John Stapleton; ... $3,000; same attorney. 41,718—John Jones ... $500. Smelting and Refining Company; ... same, $1,000. 41,719—Hall, Kimbark & Co. v. ... al. to establish title. 41,720—Petition of George W. ... 41,722—Appeal. 41,723 ... 41,721—Same for same ... Bricklayers v. James ... United Order of Am... 41,724—Robert H. Dennen; affidavit ... same. Reise v. Robert J...

—Hartford, Ct., is either a very rich place, or one which it is extremely unhealthy to be rich. During the past year there have died there thirty-one persons, whose fortunes amounted in the aggregate to $2,414,000. During the same period there died, outside of the city but in the same Probate District, fifteen persons, with an aggregate property of $371,000. From both these lists estates of less than $10,000 have been omitted.

## EVANSTON.

### Dastardly Attempt to Burn the Public School Building.

### Evanston's Sensation Man Again on His Midnight Walks—Young Ladies Badly Frightened.

An attempt was made, Monday evening, by some miscreant, to burn the public school building in this place. Shavings, saturated with kerosene oil, had been placed under the front steps and ignited. The flames spread rapidly, but were fortunately discovered by Mr. Buckley, the janitor, before they were uncontrollable, and by active exertion on his part were subdued. It was the merest accident that they were discovered as they were, and the wonder is that this valuable edifice was not lost. Will the citizens of Evanston never see the folly of their penny-wise, pound-foolish policy, and take steps to protect themselves against the ravages of fire?

The Town Trustees met Tuesday night, but, there not being a quorum, they separated, to meet on the first Tuesday of January. The water question was to have been considered, and the purchase of a fire engine.

The Tripod Association, at the last meeting, made the following selections: For editors, T. W. Cleveland and E. Arnold, of the class of 1873, and A. J. Scott and J. M. Hawks, of 1874. Executive Committee, Messrs. J. M. Dandy, J. G. Ward, and Richards, of the Adelphic Literary Society, and C. T. Drake, J. E. Leslie, and Lucius Coleman, of the Hinman. These gentlemen hold their offices for six months.

The street walker, whose performances have already been mentioned in THE TRIBUNE, still eludes our police and Vigilance Committee. On Monday night of this week a servant girl who was out after dark in the vicinity of the University, met him face to face. He attempted to seize her but she escaped by flight. A few nights later two young ladies were badly frightened by him and fled into a neighboring house for refuge. This singular individual first began his manœuvres in South Evanston a year ago, and has been steadily working north since, and it is to be hoped that he will soon get out of town. He is thought to be somewhat "loony," but still seems to be posted as to all attempts made to apprehend him, as he never has run into any of the traps laid to catch him. If a desire for notoriety stimulates him, it is about time that he should disclose himself and lay claim to his laurals.

The Lakesides meet to-night at the residence of A. D. Reed, Esq. The exercises will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

—L. K. Aaker, Register of the Alexandria (Minn.) Land Office, has been guilty of malpractice in office, which the Glenwood *Eagle*, edited by a Postmaster, promises to expose. The *Eagle* says it could have made the expose during the campaign, but refrained.



## FINANCIAL.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CLAIMS BOUGHT at 34 South Canal-st., Room 1.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, COMMERCIAL, AND secured papers. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., Note Brokers, 84 and 86 La Salle-st., Room 24.

LOANS—AM AUTHORIZED TO NEGOTIATE loans of $5,000 and upwards on first-class inside property, improved, or to be improved. Address S 94, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPwards, for 60 or 90 days; first-class secured notes bought and sold. H. LOWY, 311 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of $5,000. AYRES & EOFF, 11 Methodist Church Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE AND other good securities; short loans a specialty. LEVI WING & CO., 326 Wabash-av.

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES WANTED. CURRY & CO., 7 Tribune Building.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON LEASEHOLD REAL ESTATE, and purchase money on small short time mortgages. O. R. HAGERTY, 79 West Madison.

TO LOAN—$14,000 ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE security for five years; security must be worth $40,000; terms 9 per cent and 2½ commissions. MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO BORROW $400 ON CHATTEL MORTgage, or bill of sale of furniture worth $1,000. Address M 86, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED $3,500 TO $7,000—LOAN SECURED BY trust deed on real estate four times the amount of loan. A. & A. D. BELLAMY, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, Room 5, Republic Life Building.

$1,000 PURCHASE-MONEY TRUST DEED ON No. 1 improved city property for sale. Address X 58, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPERTY. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., Room 3, Methodist Church Block.

$25,000 OF MANUFACTURING COMPANY stock for sale at a great bargain; will be at par within a year; 300 per cent profits on the goods manufactured. Want more money to extend the business; will bear close investigation. Address G 12, Tribune office.

$250,000 JUST FROM CANADA, TO LOAN in sums to suit, on city property, at 10 per cent per annum. Will loan on chattel mortgages, 2 per cent per month. Address U 48, Tribune office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A NICE CHRISTMAS PRESENT—A NEW SILVER set; 40 per cent off this week. U 85, Tribune office.

ACCOUNT BOOKS OPENED, CLOSED, OR ADjusted. Posting done evenings or day time. Call or address G. L. BELL, Jr., 129 West Lake-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD. PARTNERS PROcured. Loans negotiated. Business chances open requiring $250 to $5,000. KIMBALL & CO., General Brokers, 171 Madison-st.

CALL AND HAVE A TALK WITH GILL & HAWK about the Southwest Colony of Colorado. They offer splendid inducements to parties wishing to go West. Office 171 East Madison-st.

EVERYBODY SHOULD READ OUR SPECIAL ADvertisements on fourth page, first column (business notices), and third page, seventh column. Subject interests the reader, or some dear friend. LILLY & PHELAN.

I WILL PUT IN $200 OR $300 WITH ANOTHER man to open some paying business on the South Side. M. W., 89 West Adams-st.

TWO THOUSAND GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, jewelry, etc., for sale at half the usual price. Auction sale each day at 10 o'clock of unredeemed pledges. J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 203 East Madison-st.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME LEGITIMATE business, either city or country, (commission preferred), for my services and a little money; references made satisfactory. Address X 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW COPIES OF THE TRIBUNE, dated Jan. 16, 1872, at counting-room of this office.

WANTED—SET OF BUTCHERS' TOOLS, BLOCKS, etc. Call at 240 West Randolph, corner Peoria-st. CATTLING & GOODWIN.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABlished retail grocery store; can invest $2,500. Reference given and required. Address C 67, Chicago Tribune office, giving full name and reference.

WANTED—LADIES TO KNOW THEY CAN BUY human hair switches, curls, friezes, puffs, and a fine assortment of hair ornaments for less money than they can be got for in the city; long curls in great variety, of all shades, very cheap, at 326 West Madison-st.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, TO TRAVEL and establish agents for the sale of an article that has paid over $15,000 in the last 3 years. Room 9, 171 East Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—I OWN A NEW INVENTION for the United States, worth $160,000; to a first-class business man who will furnish from $1,000 to $2,000 cash, to manufacture and put the same in market, I will assign an undivided half interest in the patent, and give the party full control of the business and money invested. Address, giving name and address, T 22, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WISH TO INCREASE MY facilities for manufacturing. Business pays from 20 to 40 per cent. An excellent opportunity for an honest, energetic man, with about $1,500, to take one-half interest. Apply, with reference, to M., Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A GENTEEL cash business, paying several hundred dollars monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EXCELlent business qualifications wishes to invest $6,000 or $7,000 in some good legitimate business. No attention to communications not giving kind of business and name. Address in confidence, T 69, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ARCHITECT OR GOOD business man, to join me (business established). Address G 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $20,000 TO $25,000, to take an interest in a sash, door, and blind business in this city, having a very extensive and paying city and country trade. This is an excellent opening for a party wishing to take control of such a business. Address PARTNER, care of Bowle's Advertising Agency, 89 Clark-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE GENTLEMAN with about $2,000 to join advertiser in an established monopoly of a patented article in great demand. Sales about $3,000 a month; net profits 25 per cent. Business bears strict investigation. Address Q 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, IN AN ESTABlished manufacturing business, paying good profits. One of the company retiring. This is a rare chance. Address L 34, Tribune office.

## TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—10 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE notes for lumber. No. 75 Twenty-ninth-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO COTTAGES ON SOUTH Side for outside lots, well located. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE PERSONAL PROPerty, also good real estate, to trade for other good property. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS FOR A breech-loading shot-gun and light one-horse close carriage. 235 West Madison-st., Room 2.

TO EXCHANGE—$500,000 OF GOOD REAL ESTATE in city, suburbs, and country. We want large stocks of merchandise, for which we will give an excellent trade. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — INFORMATION WANTED OF Edward Jones, son of Edward Jones, Mount Pleasant, Racine County, Wis. When last heard from, he was stopping with Francis Formas, No. 402 North Levee-st., St. Louis, Mo. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his parents. Address EDWARD JONES, care of Vaughan & Williams, Racine, Wis.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT 38 NORTH Rucker-st., $2,400.
Cottage and lot 143 North Curtis-st., $2,500, ¼ cash.
Cottage and lot 691 West Indiana-st., $3,700.
Cottage and lot North Robey-st., $1,400, ¼ cash.
Cottage and lot at Evanston, $1,600, monthly pay.
Cottage and lot 347 North Reuben-st., $2,200.
Cottage and two lots at Evanston, $1,300, monthly pay.
Lots at Desplaines, $3 monthly payments, $100 each.
Four lots left at Evanston, same payments, $350.
House and lot 442 West Erie-st., $2,700.
Houses and lots at Irving Park to exchange.
Cottage and lot 446 West Erie-st., $1,500.
House and lot 36 Walnut-st., $4,300.
Cottage and lot 308 Second-st., $3,000.
House and lot 38 Walnut-st., $4,000.
Lot on Fourth-av. to exchange.
Marble-front near Union Park cheap.
Five lots at South Lynne to exchange.
IRA BROWN & COMMONS, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500—COTTAGE AND LOT, WINchester-av., near Harrison.
$2,700—Cottage and lot, Tyler-st., near Cicero-court.
$2,750—Cottage and lot, Taylor-st., near Campbell-av.
$2,100—Cottage and lot, Taylor-st., near Union-st.
$2,675—Cottage and lot, Hubbard-st., near Wood-st.
$2,000—Cottage and lot, Hubbard-st., near Lincoln.
$2,800—Cottage and lot, Oakley-st., near Taylor.
$2,750—Cottage and lot, Gurley-st.
$8,000—House 14 rooms and lot, South Park-av.
$5,000—Cottage and lot, Ray-st.
$3,250—Cottage and lot, Wilcox-av.
$1,700—Cottage and lot, Ashley-st.
$1,400—Cottage and lot Barber-st.
KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av., on terms to suit parties wishing to build. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, LARGE LOT, MODERN improvements, on Egan-av., $8,000; will take good securities. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, MARBLE FRONT house, on Colfax-av., near Thirty-second-st., easy terms. LEVI WING & CO., 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 6 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$400; ONLY $50 DOWN—WE HAVE the best bargains in lots for persons of moderate means; don't go out of the city to buy a lot; we can sell you one convenient to street-cars and business for $400. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE octagon-front house, 16 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 26x175 feet, south front, on West Washington-st., No. 427. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40x165, ON STATE-ST., NEAR ELDridge-court. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, modern improvements, and lot 50x125 feet, south front, on Warren-av., near Union Park, No. 53; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, AND LOT 24x125 feet, south front, on Warren-av., near Paulina. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 139 Twentieth-st., on leased ground, 10 rooms, and modern improvements; a great bargain. HENRY E. MARBLE, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NORTHEAST CORner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; lot 103x83; parties wishing to improve. No money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BRICK, SWELL FRONT, French roof, basement houses, 11 rooms each, with all modern improvements, and the best looking block in West Division; will be sold on easy terms and very low prices, if applied for soon, on the premises, between Paulina and Wood, on West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATE-ST. NEAR THIRTIETH-st., store with dwelling above, and barn and lot 25x125, $7,500. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner of Madison.

FOR SALE—A FRAME HOUSE WITH CORNER lot, on West Washington-st., only $3,500, on long time. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, BUTTERFIELD-ST., near Thirty-first-st., a great bargain, $1,400 each. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. AND Fifty-fourth-st.; also corner Michigan-av. and Fifty-eighth-st., 75x165; very reasonable. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN IN CITY, 250x125, east front, on Calumet-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st. This will double the price asked before a year. Must be sold at once, if sacrificed. Capitalists investigate and make an offer. Also bargain in acre property on Fullerton-av. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 75 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR ROCK ISLAND CAR shops at $400: Arnold-st., $550; Egan and Wentworth-avs., $650, on long time; no money down if improved immediately. J. F. STARR, 16 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.
Michigan-av., house and lot near Sixteenth-st., $11,500.
Michigan-av., house and lot near Twenty-sixth-st., $10,000.
Michigan-av., house and lot, 50x175 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st., $35,000.
Michigan-av., house and lot, 50x175 feet, near Twenty-fifth-st., $24,000.
Wabash-av., house and lot, 25x127 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st., $12,000.
Wabash-av., house and lot corner Thirtieth-st.
Indiana-av., 5 houses and lots, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth-sts.

FOR SALE—300 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, ONLY 2 blocks from the depot, at South Englewood. Price $200 each, payable $40 cash, and $40 per year. Call and get plats of the subdivision. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., BETWEEN Kinzie and Hubbard, east front, $700 each, suitable for residence or manufacturing purposes. WILLIS M. HITT, 468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP INSIDE LOTS ON THIRTY-First-st. and James-av., near Halsted-st. and Holden School, at $550 to $700. On Twenty-second and Hinman-sts., near Lincoln, $900 to $1,200. On Shurtleff-av. near Egan-av., $600. On Egan and Wentworth-avs., $900 to $1,000. All on long time. Full abstract shown. Warranty deeds given. AYRES & EOFF, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES ON Michigan, Prairie, and Wabash-avs., elegantly finished, centrally located, easy terms. S. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—HOUSES of 6 and 12 rooms on North and West Sides ranging from $2,200 to $3,500. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TO CLOSE UP BLOCKS 15, 16, 17, and 18, Section 19, 39, 14.
Lots on Hasting, Mitchell, Henry, Catherine, and Clayton-sts., between Ashland-av. and Wood-sts, $800 to $1,000 each.
Lots on Ashland-av., near Twenty-second-st., $1,800 each. JAMES STINSON,
Room 8, 72 LaSalle-st. (Magic Block).

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS—A LARGE NUMber of the most desirable lots for residence purposes, immediately adjoining and south of the city limits, at low prices and on liberal terms. The demand for such property must of necessity be unusually great as the season advances. Now is the time to buy for those who intend to build in the spring, or who are looking for investments in property that must unquestionably increase in value, inasmuch as the demand for good houses in good localities is now, and must be for a year or two to come, greater than the supply. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A LOT AT WOODLAWN STATION, near the great South Park, only $30 per foot, on time. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES SPLENDID GROVE LAND AT Washington Heights, cheap. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES PRAIRIE AT WASHINGTON Heights.
10 acres prairie at Washington Heights.
25 acres prairie at Washington Heights.
40 acres prairie at Washington Heights.
Low prices and easy terms.
B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights. A large profit can be made by subdividing. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, SOUTH SIDE, NEAR CITY, at extremely low figures. Also, 20-acre tract. Title first-class. S. DELAMATER, cor Clark and Madison.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE ESTATES, 1,160 AND 1,500 acres; can divide into 6 or 8 first-class farms; would exchange for merchandise, Chicago residence, etc. Drawer 92, Battle Creek, Michigan.

FOR SALE—TO STOCK RAISERS—A WELL-IMproved farm of 300 acres within 20 miles of Chicago, splendidly arranged for stock-growing; has paid 10 per cent on price asked for it during past year. Inquire of B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST SUGAR PLANtations in the State of Louisiana. See description of Bringier "Hermitage" Plantation in the New Orleans Picayune.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARM of 160 acres, 60 miles from Chicago. Also garden farm of 20 acres. Inquire at 156 Washington-st., Room 31.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH, ONE OR TWO HUNDRED acres of land within 14 or 15 miles of Court House, price not to exceed $50 per acre. Address JOSEPH WILSON, Nos. 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Room 1.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DEC. 18, A GOLD CHAIN AND ALBUM charm, either on car from Polk to Canal, on through car, or while walking from Canal to Randolph and Clinton. A liberal reward. C. A. HILPERT, 423 State or 50 West Randolph.

LOST—PORTEMONNAIE—ON SATURDAY EVENing, between Congress, on State, Twelfth, Wabash-av., Eighteenth-st., and Calumet-av., containing about $25 and a gold locket, set with hair. Will the finder leave the same at the Briggs House and receive a reward?

LOST—BETWEEN JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.'S and the Republic Life Insurance Building, or at Kuhn's restaurant, a spiral gold bracelet. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Tribune office.

LOST—DOG, A BROWN AND WHITE MIXED setter, with owner's name on collar. Return to 530 West Monroe-st. and receive liberal reward. No questions asked.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY LAST, A MUFF, WHICH the owner can have by sending a description of the same and her address, to W 43, Tribune office.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons at No. 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE KENTUCKY HORSE and a boy's pony. J. B. BROWN, 130 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A PAIR OF MULES. SPAULDING & MERRICK, 9 to 15 River-st.

WANTED—10 TO 20 YOUNG, SOUND HORSES, from 1,075 upwards, in shipping order. JOSEPH LAMB & CO., corner Sixteenth and Burnside-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY, CHEAP FOR CASH—A GOOD second-hand top-buggy. Apply at Bar of Gardner House, from 11 to 12 this day. GEORGE W. ROSS.

WANTED—HORSE, OR FIRST-CLASS TOP buggy, or both. Will give good property in payment. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, in small private family. Apply at third door on Cass-st., corner Illinois-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, CONVENIENT AND cheap, to a nice, respectable laundress or seamstress. Apply at 258 Cottage Grove-av., in the afternoon.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS ON WABASH-AV., opposite the Post Office, cheap. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR LODGING OR AN OFFICE; good rooms, at 479 Wabash-av.; $20 per month. Apply on the premises to DUNNING & EASTON, Room 1.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, in brick block, 97 South Desplaines-st., near Madison. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two; private dwelling. 514 Wabash-av. Price moderate.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SLEEPING-room, with privilege of sitting-room; price $15 per month, to lady or gentleman, at 88 South Green-st., with gas and care.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished, for single gentlemen, in a first-class house and fine locality, on South Side; also, dining-room, kitchen, etc., with suite of rooms, to parties desiring first-class accommodations. Address V 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A large handsomely-furnished front room, in a small private family. 387 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED LODGING room suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 746 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms and large closet, in private family. 546 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH modern conveniences, with or without board. 989 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH large closet and bed room, at 84 South Morgan-st., near Madison. Private house.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor and chamber for two gents and wives, or gents. 177 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS IN REAR OF 175 WEST Madison-st. Rent, $15 per month. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—OR EXCHANGE—7 BRICK DWELLings (new) southeast corner Rush and Illinois-sts. One brick store, 2-story and basement (new), 50x33; will rent upper story, store-room, or basement separately. Apply to WM. S. JOHNSTON, Room 42, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS NO. 50 TWENTY-ninth-st.; furnace, gas fixtures, hot and cold water. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st, basement.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS ON LINcoln-st., second house from Washington-av. Rent, $30. Inquire 674 Washington-av.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED 2-STORY FRAME house of 8 rooms, gas and water, $60; reduction without furniture. Call from 8 to 10:30, morning, on premises, 1236 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE, ON South Side, well located. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, Oriental Building, 122 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, ON WEST MADISON-ST., vicinity of Union Park. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BRICK DWELLING 73 THIRTEENTH-st., containing 11 rooms, and modern improvements; everything in good repair. P. RYAN, 639 State-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING 50 Thirty-first-st., convenient to horse and steam-cars; rent, $45 per month. Apply next door, No. 48, or at Room 18, Oriental Building, LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, on Twenty-seventh-st., between Garibaldi-st. and Stewart-av.; $25 per month. W. T. NOBLE & CO., 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE IN GOOD ORDER, pleasantly located, No. 20 Rucker-st. Inquire J. P. BAY, corner Hubbard and Rucker-sts.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE TO RENT WITH 5 rooms and closets, No. 43 Depuyster-st. Inquire at No. 19 Price Place, down stairs.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 10 rooms, furnished with first-class style. Rent, $85. TURESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, NO. 69 Twenty-second-st. Fine location near the lake, and in complete order. Call from 10 to 2 o'clock.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—OUR STORE, CORNER MONROE-ST. and Michigan-av., 100 feet square, and well adapted to storage of heavy goods. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

TO RENT—STORE 376 STATE-ST., RUNNING back to planked alley; immediate possession. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE STORE AND ROOMS above, also warehouse in rear, No. 37 Twenty-second-st.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR HOUSE ON West Side, in good neighborhood, and not over $50 per month. J A L, 266 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms suitable for 4 gentlemen, east of Centre-av. and west of Morgan-st. Address WYCKOFF, 394 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN a central locality, either South or West Side, with all modern appointments; must contain at least 10 rooms, and be fully furnished. Party can give ample references. Address R 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 ROOMS, on West Side, east of Wood-st., west of Halsted, south of Randolph, and north of Harrison-sts. J. McD. ENRIGHT, with J. V. Farwell & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTABLY FURnished house with eight rooms, to a responsible party. Address 154 Sophia-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 or 10 rooms, with the privilege of keeping a few boarders; would prefer to board owner for rent. Address P 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping, on South Side, north of Thirty-first-st., for man and wife. Address M 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO GENTLEMEN desire a large, well-furnished room, with closet and bath-room attached, in a private family, without board, on the South or West Side. Address ROSE, 236 East Jackson-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE cheap, with a steady cash trade. Apply to E. L. REYNOLDS, 118 South Halsted-st.

A SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale on account of sickness; $2,500 to $5,000 required. Splendid opening. KIMBALL & CO., 171 Madison-st.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A SEWING MAchine man.—The Davis Sewing Machine Company, wishing to do a strictly wholesale business, offers its city retail trade (now fully and profitably established) upon very favorable terms. Men of experience and capital will find this an unusual opportunity for business and profits. For information call upon S. A. MOFFETT, Manager of Northwest Branch Office, 235 South Halsted-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE—CONTAINING 12 rooms; will sell part or whole of furniture. Inquire at 181 South Morgan-st.

CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH—A FIRST-CLASS saloon on one of the best corners of the South Side, and with a low lease, for sale at a bargain. NOOKIN & FISCHER, ... South Desplaines-st.

FIXTURES FOR SALE, BAR AND BILLIARD room to rent, 61 Kinzie-st.; good terms to good party. Inquire 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, SOUTHWEST CORner West Washington-st., Exchange Building, to rent. The furniture, etc., all complete, ready for business, for sale. Apply at Room 43, Exchange Building.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE CIGAR STORE on the corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.; has a good and well-established trade. Inquire on premises.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF RESTAURANT WITH 11 rooms, near the depot, for sale; rent low. 130 East Harrison-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—ONE-HALF OF a first-class and good paying restaurant for sale. Will take $1,500 down and balance on time, to be paid out of the profits of the business. For an interview, address Y 95, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. STATE rights for sale, of Harris' patent rotary steam engine and wrought-iron sectional boiler; the best and cheapest engine and boiler made; have been in operation over three years. 28 Market-st.

SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE A half interest in the Turkish Baths, 494 Wabash-av., Chicago; splendidly fitted up with the most modern improvements. Call as above and investigate.

TO PHYSICIANS—A PHYSICIAN WITH $1,500 CAN secure a first-class specialty, paying $12,000 per year. Address P. W. WRIGHT, Post Office.

THE IRON WORKS 19 AND 21 MEAGHER-ST. FOR sale; would sell the whole or take a partner; a good moulder or machinist preferred.

TO ANY ONE HAVING $5,000 to $10,000, WE WILL sell an established business that will pay from 15 to 40 per cent on sales, and having among its regular customers nearly every wholesale grocery throughout the Northwest. Other business compels us to sell. Address with real name, C 24, Tribune office.

THE PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN A LIVE RAILROAD town (terminus) of about 10,000, near Chicago, with ample grounds, barns, sheds, etc., furniture complete, and taking $1,000 a month, which can be largely increased, for sale or exchange. Owner going to San Domingo, and must dispose of it. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 75 South Canal-st.

THE BEST PAYING BILLIARD-ROOM ON THE West Side for sale; $3,000 cash; balance on time. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

$1,500 SALARY TO TAKE CHARGE OF selling goods for a manufacturing house, provided the man will loan the house $3,000 on good security. Please investigate. Address B 28, Tribune office.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISON-st.—Circle by Mrs. Maud Lord, 8 p. m. Miss Shaw, business, writing, clairvoyant, and test medium. Mrs. Emerson, healing, developing, and psychometrical readings.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium. No. 250 West Madison-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WANTS TO GIVE LESsons in French and German. Please address T 22, Tribune office.

## DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A BOILER NEARLY NEW, 15 FEET long by 36 inches diameter, 42 flues; with fire front, brichen, etc. Cheap for cash. Inquire AMERICAN BOILER WORKS, 80 South Halsted-st.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE GROcery salesman, thoroughly posted in that line, for Illinois Central Railroad. Address, with references, V 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—ON JAN. 1, BY AN OLD ESTABLISHed wholesale tea house, a first-class travelling salesman for Wisconsin and Minnesota. To one who has good experience in travelling as a tea salesman in those States, and can command a large and desirable trade, a liberal salary will be paid; no other need apply. Address, with references, W. T. LEROW, care Carrier No. 17.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK FOR A SHORT time. Apply at 1011 State-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS AGENT FOR LIGHT business; must possess some knowledge of bookkeeping and business generally, and must advance $1,000 cash security. Address U 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD RETAIL CLOTHING SALESman at 263 South Halsted-st. Inquire between 2 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD AND RAPID PENMAN FOR policy clerk, either lady or gentleman. Permanent position. Address Y 94, Tribune office.

### Trades.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS DECORATIVE OR fresco painters; those speaking French preferred. None need apply unless fully capable, expeditious, and prompt. Apply to C. DECORNI, Artist, Room 17, Honore Block.

WANTED—BOOKBINDERS—FOUR FORWARDers for cloth and sheep work, at COX & HENDERSON'S Steam Book Manufacturing House, 103 and 105 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A BOY 15 YEARS OF AGE TO LEARN the dental profession. DR. GRISWOLD, 66 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HELPER ON CARriage work; steady job; also a young man under instructions on bodies. TUCKER & SMITH, 233 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GLAZIER; NONE other need apply. At BYRNE & PRYOR'S, northwest corner of Market and Washington-sts.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN THAT UNderstands his business. Apply at No. 45 Michigan-av. after 10 o'clock.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN DENTISTRY; opportunity is given to a good boy to pay his way. Call at LEWIS' Dental office, 245 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A HAT SALESMAN WHO CAN CONtrol a good trade in Central and Northern Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Apply to WILLIAMS, MILLER & OLMSTEAD, 127 Market-st.

WANTED — 25 MORE WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR Ohio; part fare advanced to those having baggage. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 129 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PARTY TO TAKE THE agency for the new subscription book, "The Dangerous Classes of New York," by Charles L. Brace, of the New York Children's Aid Society, for Chicago and the Northwest; one already in the business preferred. Address CHAS. E. MILLS, General Agent, care Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, 113 Fulton-st., New York.

WANTED—AN OLD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF A block of stores. Address K 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 COAL MINERS, FREE FARE; 10 woodchoppers for Michigan; 5 for railroads, levees, and farms south. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO OFFICE BOYS. MUST WRITE A good and quick hand; salary, $4 per week. Address, in own handwriting, JACKSON, P. O. Box 177.

WANTED—WE OFFER THE BEST INDUCEMENTS in the city to men out of employment. SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH GOOD ADDRESS, familiar with the cloth trade, and well acquainted with the city. Address, with reference, S 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN IN ALL LARGE TOWNS, IN manufacturing business; easily managed; profits $10 and up daily. See SWIFT, in basement 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS as collectors at Fraser's Mercantile Collecting Agency, 146 East Madison-st., Room 4. Only those with good reference for honesty need apply.

WANTED—A FEW SMART YOUNG MEN WITH small capital, for the city; $5 to $8 a day easily made with $5 to $8 cash; and $20 silver watch given as premium. Call Thursday. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Room 17.

WANTED—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A GARDNER and his wife; almost everything furnished. Call at Dr. H. TONQUE'S, 187 East Washington-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND BAR; must come well recommended. Apply at 42 Hanover-st.

WANTED—500 CHOPPERS, 100 HEWERS, TO make cross-ties. Good contracts to let. Keyser & Bagnell contractors. Apply to SHAW & WILSON, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED — CANVASSERS FOR CHAMBERS' Book of Days, a miscellany of popular antiquities in connection with the calendar, including anecdote, biography, history, curiosities of literature, and oddities of human life and character. Also, Chambers' Encyclopedia and other publications by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Address C. S. BURROWS, 536 Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MANAGER—BY A PERSON OF EDUcation and refinement, and possessed of rare versatility of talent and a fine voice. Must be a gentleman of good address and qualities, and possessed of means sufficient to guarantee a contract of some length. A competent party can make money. Address M. M. VALERIAN, City.

WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEMEN CANVASSers, to solicit advertisements and subscriptions for a first-class magazine. Large commission. Apply, between 5 and 6 p. m., at 938 Indiana-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT, by PHILLIPS & CO., 118 Washington-st., Room 55. Business legitimate. Pays $25 a week.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR TEXAS PACIFIC, and Cairo & Fulton Railroad; 500 for F. J. Kennedy & Co., levee work; must leave this evening; agent goes with the men from 22 West Randolph-st. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER (WHITE) AT CONTINENTAL HOTEL, corner State-st. and Eldridge-court.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply, 598 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK, where a second girl is kept. Inquire at 234 Thirty-first-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COOK, WILLING TO DO GENERAL housework; good wages. 424 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 1031 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO THE CHAMBERWORK and assist in the washing and ironing in a private family. Apply at 871 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in private families; German, Swede, Norwegian, or any other nation. NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, corner Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO second-work in small private family. Apply at 243 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMIlies and all kinds of work of all nationalities, at MRS. HAMILTON'S, 46 South Union-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING AND IRONing at 490 Mitchell-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work; one that understands cooking. 69 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, at 683 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of three. Apply to-day after 3 o'clock, at No. 1136 Michigan-av.; references required.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE of a baby; one living at home preferred. Call at Room 23, Continental Hotel, State-st. and Eldridge-court.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT GIRL for second work, with good references, at 699 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK. 475 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. 817 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PANTRY GIRL: none but can come well recommended. Apply at No. 465 Michigan-av.

### Seamstresses.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AT 1263 PRAIRIE-AV.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WHO understands running a sewing machine, and has had experience in selling goods; first-class references required. Inquire at 60 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—3 APPRENTICES AT OUR DRESSmaking parlors; those who can sew neatly. Call immediately at 226 West Madison-st., Chicago.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOUR INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADIES to solicit for a new and popular book. Expenses paid. J. A. OWENS, Star Hotel, 97 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE COMPOSITORS AT THE Rockford Register office. Address, immediately, G. E. WRIGHT & CO., Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—AN ALTO SINGER FOR A QUARtette choir on the West Side; one who reads readily. Apply at 311 State-st.

## SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—TWO GROVER & BAKER FAMILY sewing-machines, new and in complete order, at less than half price. Also, one set of mink furs, for $25. 325 East Indiana-st., near Rush.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, GENeral office, 150 State-st. Branch office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER—SELECT FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENT a good Singer machine; payments easy; the old stand, 213 South Halsted-st.; open evenings.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES —Gentlemen wishing to make their wives or daughters Christmas presents of one of these celebrated machines, will please address L. P. GARRETT, Agent, 343 Fulton-st., and he will call on you.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given in payment, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PIERSON, 144 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given where required; machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 228 West Madison-st. branch 969 Wabash-av.

## MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE RICH TONED KNABE PIano, with carved legs and elegant cover for $200, cost $625; part cash; a nice holiday present. Address or inquire at FARMERS BANK, corner Lake and Desplaines.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—ONE CHICKering, with carved legs; price, $150; one, $75. Repairing promptly attended to at the Chicago Piano Factory, 259 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A SMALL FAMILY without children, a good piano. Address U 98, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, by an experienced bookkeeper, who refers to present employers. Address P. O. Box 125.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO UNderstands curtains, drapery, shades, bedding in all its branches, carpets, matting, and oilcloths, and cutting and fitting furniture slips, desires an engagement in either or all the above branches, or would accept a position as cutter or measurer in a first-class carpet house. Address T 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier by a young man of large experience, who is used to handling money, and an expert counterfeit detector. Address L 74, Tribune branch office.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter in a wholesale manufacturing clothing house. Address F 8, 479 Wabash-av., for one week, care Dr. Sherwood.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGINEER WHO HAS had eleven years' experience, and can give first-class references, desires a situation. Address T. J. BRYERTON, No. 354 Fifth-av.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman. Has had several years' experience; steady and sober habits, and not afraid to work. Address P 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A steady young man (Norwegian); speaks English, and is willing to make himself useful. Address Chr., 73 West Erie-st.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN OF steady habits and good moral character, in a place where he can make himself generally useful; speaks German and English, and writes a good hand. Best of city references given. Address G 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF one year's editorial experience, as news or local editor; is a practical printer and has a good academic education. References if required. Address X 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man (Dane), who has been several years in the States, and speaks five different languages fluently, in a hotel or house where his services would be required; is not afraid of work and can come well recommended. Address P 94, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A private family, as cook, or general housework. Apply at 115 Wentworth-av., south of Nineteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT woman, to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 200 Thirty-third-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR HELP WITH SATISfactory references; capacities from nurse girl to governess, from housework to housekeeper. Mrs. BALKAM'S office, 131 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL, OR TO do general housework in a small family; good recommendations given. Inquire at 709 West Van Buren-st. on Friday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, in first-class family; good references. Apply at MRS. BATES' office, 10 Peck-court, where reliable help can be had.

### Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN a millinery establishment; best of references given. Address U 54, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family; have Singer sewing machine. Call at 670 Halsted-st., for three days.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, A THORough teacher of music, drawing, and all branches of English education, as daily governess in family where children are under 14 years of age. Address B 78, Tribune office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### West Side.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for gent and wife, or single gent; well heated rooms.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM suitable for gentleman and wife, or four young men with board, at reasonable prices.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS with board, $5.50 and $6 per week. Day board, $3.50.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a pleasant front room, with fire.

116 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. — TWO GENTLEmen or ladies can obtain good board and room, gas, and fire for $6 per week.

173 WEST ADAMS-ST.—DAY BOARD, $4.00 A week; single meal, 20c.

205 WALNUT-ST. — CHOICE ROOMS, WITH board for 4 gents or two married couples; home comforts; private family.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished or unfurnished rooms with board. Terms reasonable. Day boarders accommodated at $5 per week.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM with good board. Terms moderate.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — FIRST-CLASS board and nicely furnished room for two gentlemen.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or two single gents. Terms reasonable.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One elegant furnished suite; contains all modern conveniences. Also, one furnished single room with board; the best location and accommodations in the city.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICE ROOM, SUITable for gent and wife or two gentlemen, with board. Reference required.

697 FULTON-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board, for man and wife, or two ladies. Terms moderate. No other boarders.

723 FULTON-ST.—SUITE OF FURNISHED front rooms, suitable for man and wife or four gents. Hot and cold water in room; also, all modern improvements. Terms reasonable; good table.

### South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE COURT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and lady or single gentlemen; also single room.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A NICE SUITE OF ROOMS, second floor, front; also one large room, with large closets; good board; references required.

21 AND 23 SOUTH STATE-ST. (BASEMENT)—DAY boarders accommodated at reasonable rates.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—PLEASANT AND WARM room for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also large single room.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house, first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen; also, good accommodations for day-boarders.

148 SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have good board with room and bedroom on very reasonable terms.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms for four gentlemen or gent and wife. Prices reasonable. Day boarders accommodated.

370 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS and front parlor, unfurnished except carpets; also furnished rooms, with first-class board; a few day boarders accommodated; terms very reasonable.

384 WABASH-AV. — AN ELEGANTLY FURnished front room, with first-class table; also room for four gentlemen; table boarders accommodated.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF HANDSOME parlors unfurnished; also furnished rooms, single and double, with board. Day board $5.00 per week.

546 MICHIGAN-AV.—1 FRONT ROOM, ALSO A back room, to rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished.

609 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to rent with board. References exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT SINGLE ROOM with board; accommodations first-class. Reference required.

906 MICHIGAN-AV. — HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, single or en suite, to rent with board.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, EAST OF STATE and south of Twenty-second-st., by a gentleman and lady with three children; three rooms desired. Address 966 Michigan-av.

BOARD—AND GOOD ROOM, WITH USE OF piano, gas, and fire, on streets bounded by Madison to Harrison, and Halsted to Morgan; good price; by single gentleman. Give full particulars. Address N 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A suite of rooms, with board, on Michigan or Wabash-avs. Address K 11, Tribune office.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—ONE GOOD MAN IN EVERY town in the United States to sell the new sewing machine starter, which is the best selling attachment in the market. It will positively start the machine in the right way without removing the hands from the work while sewing; also prevents the machine from running or starting backwards. Sample sent on receipt of $1.25. G. W. COOK & CO., Room 6, 125 Clark-st. A few more city men wanted.

AGENTS WANTED — PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoats and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $12 A DAY—AGENTS are making it with my goods; they are a necessity with every family, and pay a large profit; therefore, all agents are successful. Sample free. C. M. LININGTON, 28 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SILVER WATCH FREE; biggest thing for the right men and women; positively the most profitable article of necessity and best paying article in the market; business legitimate; offers best inducements, pays better than wages; shows for itself, and sells ... than other goods; 50 cent samples free to ... or pay any one's expenses to Chicago and return if we fail to convince visitors. MERRILL & CO., 28 West Lake-st., Room 17.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF ... PLATED SPOONS and forks at ... WILLIAM & A. W. WHEELER, 515 State-st.

FOR SALE—VESSELS—R. F. CHRISTIAN, 151 South Canal-st., has several vessels to sell. Parties wishing to buy or sell would do well to call on him.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT OF SEWER-PIPE cheap, ranging in size from 2 to 22 inches in diameter. Apply to or address J. H. BEST, JR., Riverside, Ill.

FOR SALE—APPLES, APPLES—AT C., B. & Q. R. R. warehouse, at corner of State and Sixteenth-sts., 50 bbls apples, full large barrels, price $2.50, in barrels sold immediately. Apply at office of Mr. SAWYER, in centre of building on Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—OXEN—TWO YOKE WELL BROKEN. Inquire of A. B. HAY, Superintendent Department 7, CRANE BRO.'S Manufacturing Company.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS FURNITURE FOR small hotel in exchange for board, note, farm, or lots. Address M ..., Tribune office.

## FOREIGN.

### A Ministerial Crisis Imminent in Spain.

### Immediate Abolition of Slavery Demanded by the Spanish Republicans.

### Interesting Revelations Concerning the Franco-Prussian War.

### France Promised the Aid of Austria in the Event of Hostilities.

### Inundations in France.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—In the Lower Cortes, yesterday, President Zorilla declared it to be the purpose of the Government to introduce a law for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. He also announced the suppression of the Carlist insurrection, and the prevalence of order in the country. The House, by a vote of 182 to 6, approved these declarations.

The *Imperial* says a ministerial crisis is near at hand. It is impossible to delay a reconstruction of the Cabinet. There is reason to believe that Ministers Gasset, Reiz, Gomez, and Cordova will retire. Echegaray will be transferred to the Ministry of Finance, and Senor Llano Perse will be appointed Minister of Public Works. Senor Romero Giron, Minister of the Colonies, and Lieutenant General Pleitain or Senor Gaminde, Minister of War.

The Republicans in the Cortes have resolved to support a vote of confidence only on condition that the Government declare unequivocally in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the Spanish dominions.

The lower house of the Cortes has approved the appointment of a Commission to examine into the demand of Morocco for a restoration of the towns of Penon and Gomera. Morocco has agreed to postpone action until the Commission make their report.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The River Seine continues to rise, and in many places it has overflowed its banks.

The Assembly, to-day, resolved to adjourn on Monday next until Jan. 6.

M. Bonnect moved that the duties on raw materials should only appear as a memorandum in the budget of 1873.

M. de Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, opposed such a reversal of the former vote of the Chamber. The subject was dismissed until the close of the sitting, and the debate will be continued to-morrow.

The Committee of Thirty are debating the question whether it is expedient to confine their deliberations to proposals for Ministerial responsibility and a second Chamber, or to go over the whole field of Constitutional reorganization. No result has yet been reached.

The Duke de Grammont has written a letter refuting the testimony given by President Thiers before the Committee to inquire into the causes of the late war. M. De Grammont, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs at the beginning of the war, states positively that the Emperor had the promise of assistance from Austria in case of hostilities with Prussia.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—General Chanzy's corps is being rapidly increased to 100,000, while General Ducrot, a doubtful Republican, has only 48,000 men under his command.

President Thiers to-day said that he intended to keep the Monarchists in awe.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The *Provincial Correspondenz* confirms the report of Prince Bismarck's resignation of the Premiership, and his retention of the War Office in the Prussian Cabinet.

The River Pregel and the bay adjoining Konigsberg are frozen over.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The ship American Union, which went ashore near New Haven, England, while on her voyage from New York to London, has broken up.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The call for an International Convention, to secure uniformity of coining, has been signed by the Governments of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

## BOWLES BROTHERS.

### Arrest of Charles Bowles, of the Suspended Banking Firm—His Statement of the Failure.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 18.—Charles S. P. Bowles, of the Paris banking house of Bowles Brothers, was arrested at Inglesides, six miles from this city, last evening, at the suit of John H. Huber, of this city, for $6,985, funds deposited with the firm. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, is a special partner of Gordon Bowles Bros. Beamans, of New York, is their counsel. Two clerks of the firm were there, in consultation with Charles S. P. Bowles. The case will be heard before a Master in Chancery this afternoon.

LATER—Charles S. P. Bowles was arraigned this afternoon, and gave temporary bail to appear within thirty days.

Mr. Bowles makes the following statement: On the 11th of October last, he left London for the United States, and, on his arrival in New York, completed arrangements for the permanent relief of their business, the strain upon which was particularly great at that season from the large needs of Americans returning home. He then sailed for San Francisco. After his departure, the arrangements made did not furnish relief in time, and the house of Bowles Bros. failed. He did not hear of the failure until he reached Acapulco, and learned of the arrest of his brother Robert on his arrival at San Diego. He continued his journey to San Francisco, and, after two days' rest in the latter place, started by rail for Springfield, Mass., where he arrived on Thursday last. That night the two brothers went to Ingleside, a hotel at Holyoke, and a telegram was sent making an appointment there for Monday with counsel from both New York and Boston. This interview was continued until it was interrupted on Tuesday afternoon by the arrest of Mr. Bowles. During these days, there were present Charles Bowles, his brother Gordon Bowles, his half-brother, W. F. Stetson, Mr. Appleton, special partner, Mr. Dreyer, an officer of the Joint National Agency, officially sent from London since the failure to represent in the United States its interests, Mr. Thomas E. Calvert, late Secretary to Bowles, and Messrs. Derby, of Boston, and Beaman, of New York, as counsel. This consultation was held to ascertain as clearly as possible the condition of affairs, and to determine what should be done to make all the assets in the most equitable manner available for the benefit of all the creditors, and whether it was for the interest of all that Charles Bowles should return at once to London. Interrupted by arrest, and necessitated, therefore, to remain in Massachusetts, Mr. Bowles will not now go to London. He has had no opportunity, as yet, to protect himself against the charges which have been made upon him, and, standing as the head of the house, he desires particularly that the public will suspend judgment upon those who have been assailed with him, and will only finally condemn him or them when they have heard the other side. He does not seek to deny the grave faults of his too extended management, but maintains his innocence of all crime and his ability to prove it.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—In default of bail, Robert Bowles has been sent to Newgate prison to await his trial.

## FIRES.

### Destruction of Property Yesterday.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 18—The house and furniture of Charles Meyer, corner of Eagle Point and Cooler avenue, and occupied as a residence by his family, who, at the time were sleeping on the upper floor and barely escaped with their lives, burned this morning. Loss, $3,300; insurance, $800 in the Brewers' of Milwaukee.

### Railroad News.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 18.—The Winona Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad completed the river railroad system from Clinton to St. Paul by the laying of the last rail at La Crescent, yesterday, thereby forming a junction with the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad. Through trains on this route will commence regular trips next week.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 18.—There is great enthusiasm at Corinne at the prospect of a branch of the Utah Northern Railroad from that point through the northern settlements of the Territory to Montana.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Only twenty miles of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, claimed to be the shortest route, by eighty miles, between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi Valley, now remain to be completed. The termini of the road are Hampton Roads, Va., and Huntington, on the Ohio River.

## NEW YORK.

### The Greeley Statue—Father Burke—No Erie Dividend—Released from Jail—The Italian Immigrants—Railway Robberies—City Deposits—Coroner's Inquest on the Fifth Avenue Hotel Fire—The Stokes Trial—The Defence of Simmons, the Murderer—Jay Gould's Proposal to the Erie Railway—A Big Sale of Ocean-Cable Stock.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Cyrus W. Field, to-day, completed arrangements for the purchase of about $3,000,000 in the stock of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company, so that he will hold a handsome majority of the whole capital. He buys out the entire interest of Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Peter Cooper, Wilson J. Hunt, and a considerable number of smaller holders. The money will be paid to-morrow. The price is 90 cents on the par value of the stock. The three millions costing two millions seven hundred thousand. The stock of most of the gentlemen who have sold stands them in at about 50 cents on the dollar, so they make a handsome profit. Mr. Field is understood to have bought for a London syndicate, with a view of consolidation with the English company owning the cable between Ireland and Newfoundland.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Mr. England, of the New York *Sun*, has abandoned his purpose of raising funds for the Greeley statue, and offers a return of the money to the subscribers.

Father Burke, last night, delivered a lecture in reply to the last words of Mr. Froude, before an immensely-crowded audience in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Numerous cable inquiries were received here yesterday from London concerning a report that the Erie Company is about to declare a dividend upon its preferred stock. It is given out, however, that the meeting of the Directors of Erie here yesterday decided not to declare a dividend.

The character and respectability of the committee of gentlemen from the several States who have in charge the proposal to erect a statue to Mr. Greeley is regarded by the press here as a guaranty of the success of the work.

Bertrand and Cook, the lawyers who were recently arrested at Hoboken on the charge of fraudulent real estate transactions, have been released upon consent of the party who originally made the charge against them.

The Italian Consul here publishes a communication on the immigration of his countrymen to America, in which he says that he considers the temporary expense of supporting the Italians here as a good investment, as the average capital of each immigrant more than counterbalances it. The Consul suggests that if this country does not want the immigrants here, it had better give notice in Italy of the hardships incident to coming here. This advice, he says, would be respected; whereas, coming from the Italian Government, it would be suspected. The President of the Commissioners of Immigration said, at a meeting yesterday, that the immigrants were honest people, and not brigands.

A systematic series of thefts from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City has been broken up by the arrest of the pilferers.

From an interview with the City Chamberlain, published to-day, it appears that not a dollar of interest has been paid upon moneys and deposits in various banks to the credit of the city since December last. Four per cent on these deposits would have realized $220,000.

An inquest was commenced to-day, by the Coroner, over the bodies of the women suffocated and burned by the fire in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the night of the 9th inst. Fire Marshal McSpedon testified that the employes of the hotel must have been endeavoring to extinguish the flames fifteen minutes before a public alarm was given, and James M. McGregor, Superintendent of Buildings, said that, in his opinion, suffocation was the cause of the death of the girls, and that if they had time to reach the window they could have escaped by the door. Captain Burden, Commandant of the Police Precinct, said he went to the hotel immediately on the alarm of fire being sounded, yet he did not learn of the deaths of the girls until 2 or half-past 2 o'clock. Mary Grove said she saw the flames entering her room (505), and the fire did not originate in that room, as has been frequently stated.

The funeral of John F. Kensett took place, to-day, from the First Presbyterian Church, and was numerously attended by his friends and associate artists.

The second trial of Edward S. Stokes for the murder of Fisk began this morning, Judge Boardman, of Ithaca, being the presiding Judge. Three jurors were obtained to-day. Stokes told a reporter yesterday that in the new trial he will prove that Fisk was armed on the day of his murder, and also satisfactorily prove what was done with his pistol subsequent to the shooting.

Judge Ingraham, to-day, denied a stay of proceedings in the case of King, the murderer of O'Neill, but granted a commission to procure testimony in England. King's trial follows that of Stokes.

The defence of Simmons for the murder of Duryea will be that he was in a paroxysm of insanity when he committed the act, having been excited to frenzy by Duryea's taunts and the knowledge of his straitened money condition.

The Consul of Denmark in this city acknowledges the receipt of $3,541 for the relief of the sufferers by the recent inundation in Denmark. Six thousand rix-dollars have thus far been remitted. Mail reports indicate the suffering to be greater than has been stated, and further contributions are solicited.

The proposition to settle the claims of the Erie Railway against Jay Gould by his paying $9,000,000 to the Company, will be discussed at a special meeting of the Board of Directors to-morrow morning.

The property of S. N. Pike, in Cincinnati, is valued on the Auditor's books for taxation at $796,000. It is probably worth $1,225,000 at private sale. The greater portion of it is in the Burrett House and Opera House. The remainder consists of eight or ten dwelling houses.

## FATAL EXPLOSION.

### Three Persons Killed Near Morrowtown, Ohio.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MORROWTOWN, O., Dec. 18.—On Monday evening the entire neighborhood was startled by a shock which was ascertained to be the explosion of a portable saw-mill boiler five miles north of this place, owned by Jos. Clutter. It is supposed there was little water in the boiler, and the introduction of cold water resulted in sudden explosion, cutting off the shoulders, left arm, and smashing the head of Joseph Clutter, and throwing a man named Carrier several yards, killing him instantly. Several others were badly injured, one of whom will die. We are unable to get the names. Nothing was left of the building but a few standing posts. The shock was felt for ten miles around.

### The Engine and Machine Manufacturers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 18.—The National Convention of Engine and Machine Manufacturers adjourned this evening to meet in Philadelphia the third Wednesday in April. At the request of Louis Seasongood, United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, the Convention appointed Hon. M. O. Legatt and Messrs. Dyer, of Hamilton, O., and M. Zoe, of Richmond, Ind., a Committee to solicit Congress to make a sufficient appropriation to encourage exhibitors to go from the United States.

The suggestion of the Committee on Credits in favor of cash terms and rigid collections, was adopted.

A Bureau of Statistics was appointed.

The report on Freights, with a resolution expressing the sense of the Convention in favor of State or National legislation to establish an equal classification of freights, were adopted.

### A Female M. D.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 18.—The Rhode Island Medical Society, to-day, admitted Miss Anita E. Tyng to membership. Miss Tyng is the first female member.

### Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The steamships City of Washington and Donau have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—Arrived—The City of Paris, from Liverpool.

## SPRINGFIELD.

### Report of the State Prison Commissioners.

### Appropriations Asked for by the State Board of Charities.

### Coal Mine Inspection.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 18.—The report of the Inspector of Coal Mines for St. Clair County says that, in consequence of the refusal of the County Court to fix the compensation for inspecting mines, he is unable to send a perfect report. There are seventy-five mines in St. Clair County, employing 2,500 men and boys. The coal is moved mostly by shafts. A few mines are accessible by drifts and slopes. There is but one vein of coal averaging six feet, and it is about 100 feet below the surface. No estimate of the capital is furnished, owing to the limited time given the Inspector in which to report. He reports no system of ventilation, although many of the mines have noxious gases in them, which render them unsafe to work, some of them having what is known as the "black damp." In a few years, unless some system is devised for ventilation, they cannot be worked at all. About twenty mines were inspected, a majority of which have no escapement shafts, and fears are entertained that a terrible disaster will occur unless these necessary precautions are observed. There have been four fatal accidents, two of which could have been avoided if the Company had complied with the law. The first, John Rock, was caused by the failure of the Company to fix gates at the top of the shaft. This occurred at the O'Fallon mines. The other, at the Hoggard & Wilson mines, was caused by a deficiency in the machinery, and the carelessness of the engineer. The others were accidents. He recommends, as amendments to the law, a shorter limit in which to fix escapement shafts. The time now allowed is one year for each 100 feet, or fraction thereof, from July last; second, to have two outlets to the mines, without reference to the men employed; third, section 6 to be amended, so as not to allow any person under 12 years old to be employed in the mines.

The Board of Public Charities adjourned, to-day, after making a classification of appropriations. The first class embraces the appropriation for current expenses and ordinary repairs thought necessary by the Board, viz.: Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville, $120,000 per annum; Institution for Deaf Mutes, Jacksonville, $72,500; Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville, $17,500; Institution for Idiots, Jacksonville, $24,000; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal, $52,600; Normal University, $28,795; Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago, $10,000; Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin, $45,000; State Reform School, Pontiac, $25,000; Industrial University, Champaign, Ill., $4,500; Southern Normal, Carbondale, $15,000; Southern Insane Hospital, Anna, $50,000. Total, $464,295.

The second class embraces the appropriations for completing buildings in course of erection, expenses of immediate and pressing necessity: Northern Insane Hospital, $131,425; Southern Insane Hospital, $99,000; Southern Normal University, $80,000; Industrial University, $59,050; Normal University, $6,000; Eye and Ear Infirmary, $10,000; School for Idiots, $10,000; Institution for Deaf Mutes, $8,967; Reform School, $45,000. Total, $449,442.

The third class embraces appropriations for erecting new buildings, and other extraordinary expenses of less immediate necessity: Northern Insane Hospital, $186,525; Industrial University, $50,000; Eye and Ear Infirmary, $18,000; School for Idiots, $190,000; Institution for Deaf Mutes, $119,500; Institution for the Blind, $125,000; Reform School, $25,000. Total, $714,025.

The fourth class contains the appropriations which the Board of Charities regard as inexpedient or of doubtful propriety at present: Southern Insane Hospital, $161,000; Deaf Mutes, $1,200; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, $1,000; Industrial University, $10,000. Total, $173,200.

The Penitentiary Commissioners submitted their personal report to-day, together with the Warden's, Chaplain's, and Physician's reports. A most gratifying exhibit is made in a succinct and clear statement of the affairs of the institution. They say that in submitting the report they congratulate the Governor and the people of the State on the improved condition of the Penitentiary. It is no longer a burden to the tax-payers. It is self-sustaining. There is a surplus of earnings over expenditures, and, unless the present system should change, it must continue to be self-sustaining. They claim no credit for the result, except that, by due diligence, application, and a sense of the trust reposed in them, they hope to have discharged their duty to the people and the State. The doubts of some of the best prison authorities on the prospects of leasing convict labor seem to be removed by the result in one prison, and the objection that it has the effect of depreciating the wages of laboring men they are loth to believe to be true, as it is hardly to be supposed that 1,000 men shut up within the walls of a prison can have any perceptible effect on the great labor market outside.

The present contractors are a superior class of men; pay promptly, make no complaints, and evince a lively interest in the reformation of the convicts, subscribing liberally to every way to reach the result. They are not permitted by the authorities to interfere with the discipline.

They refer to the Warden's report to show that for the first year under the new system, and while it was being tried, the excess of expenditures over earnings was $21,058.37. In the present year, and when the system came into complete effect, the excess of earnings over expenditures was $3,628.71. Deducting the permanent improvements of the prison leaves a balance of $25,254.56 to the credit of the prison. These improvements were rendered necessary and imperative to accommodate the contractors, and to better the sanitary condition of the prison. A fire brigade was also formed and equipped, in case of fire. The grounds in front of the prison, which had been very much neglected, were repaired.

The administration of the prison is conducted on the congregational system, and not on the solitary plan, being the more humane one. The books of the prison show a constant decrease in punishments, and at the same time, the discipline is all that can be desired. The solitary cells have been abolished, save one to meet extreme cases. The second corridor, for refractory convicts, has dwindled down from 100 to 60 cells. To keep up discipline a resort to punishment must be had, and in this prison, the largest in the United States, it is a matter of congratulation that the discipline is steadily improving, and the resort to punishment is becoming less and less. While the State should maintain the discipline necessary, it was a query what means could be employed to lead the convicts up to a better humanity, and at the same time not relax the discipline. One of the means was to give them access to the library, which has been founded and is now augmented by the vestry fund, which is found to be ample to keep it supplied with volumes of historical, biographical, and other books, and they are eagerly read beyond expectation. Believing that an education greatly deters a resort to crime, a night school has been incorporated, from which good results are hoped.

In referring to the Chaplain's report, the Commissioners say that the spiritual wants of convicts are zealously attended to, and in no wise could it be surpassed; also, that a suggestion of the chaplain, that an agency under the supervision of the State, for procuring situations for discharged convicts, is commendable. In this way they could be prevented from returning to old companions and haunts. The Commissioners commended the "good time" law, and say its results are most beneficial.

The report of the prison physician shows the sanitary condition of the prison to be most satisfactory. There has been no contagious disease in the prison for the last two years. The Commissioners refer to the change of Wardens and exhibit the correspondence, which took place at the time, and which was published, to show their reason for the action, and finally they say: "We ask for no appropriation from the General Assembly, and do not think any additional legislation is necessary. But any additional legislation which may be had for the reformation of the prisoners would be well, if in harmony with those of the Board of Commissioners."

As describing the management, the Warden's report is succinct, clear, and comprehensive, and begins by the statement that the institution, on the 1st day of December, 1870, was in debt $332,832.18. Of this sum $175,000 were paid by appropriation by the Legislature, and the balance by sales of surplus property, unnecessary under the present system. From December, 1870, to Sept. 1, 1871, the time at which the labor was leased, the institution lost from $3,000 to $4,000 per month. From the day of the inauguration of the new system, the institution began to recover from the meshes of debt. On the 15th of June, 1872, when the present Warden took control, there were 1,621 convicts, 15 of whom were females. He immediately took steps to dispose of all property unnecessary for the management of the prison, which has been ascertained by a Committee of the Legislature, which consisted of wagons, parts of wagons, agricultural implements, tools, and machinery. It was deemed best, upon consultation with the Master Machinist and the Board of Commissioners, to sell the property in its then condition, rather than go to a large and costly outlay. It was so sold in accordance with law. The old engine and boilers, which furnished the motive power for the institution, becoming useless, has been replaced by larger and better machinery. It required a large amount of fuel a day to run the old machinery. The present machinery is run without cost by the shavings and chips from the shops. Permanent improvements have been made at a cost of $10,964.15. The new State House work being of most importance, steps were taken to procure stone, and cutting was commenced, and no lack of stone has been reported since he took charge. In the month of July the Library was founded, and now contains 3,159 volumes. Eleven hundred persons regularly draw books from it. The library may be regarded as a success both as a literary institution, and an auxiliary to good discipline. Unemployed men are kept at work on the grounds, and the unfinished end wall in front of the west wing has been completed, and the sanitary condition thereby improved. The State House work, so far as details have been decided upon, has been completed. A formal settlement was hoped for this report, but a lack of transportation left on our hands a considerable quantity of cut stone not yet delivered to the State House Board. Approximately, the amount due to the Prison when all the stone cut is delivered, will be about $35,000. A larger part of this will be required to pay the stone contractor, who has been doing the work for the prison since August last.

The Legislative Investigating Committee closed the accounts of the prison as good, doubtful, and worthless. Doubtful, $40,583.43; worthless, $36,905.22. Of the doubtful, $8,960.86 have already been collected, which is 22 per cent of the whole. The Committee believe 30 per cent could be collected. It is thought that as much more can be collected as has already been.

Believing that men must be fed well to work well, and to remove complaints that at one time were made, a better class of food is now used, which has been demonstrated to cost less than an inferior article in the end. The men pay $5.25 per barrel for flour, where but $4.25 was formerly paid, and five barrels goes further now than eight barrels used to. Supplies not contracted for have been purchased in the open market, and for cash which has proven a vast saving. There is on hand a year's supply of these, a large lot of discharge clothing, new blankets and flannel, prison stripe and bed ticking, and a large supply of provisions bought and paid for. On the farm are 13 milk cows, 200 stock hogs, 90 head of fat cattle, 40 tons of hay, and 250 cords of wood.

The convicts are working under contracts as follows: Shoe department, M. Geiz & Co., 325 men at 65 cents per day; harness shop, Short & Brayton, forty men at 75 cents; cooper shop, J. H. Winterbottom & Co., 165 men at 70 cents; one-third the stone shop, W. D. Richardson, 225 men at 81 cents; one-third the butter factory, Frank Gorn, 85 men at 65 cents; box factory, Fuller Cigar Company, 20 men at 75 cents; cigar factory, Fuller Cigar Company, 150 men at 55 cents.

A contract for 150 men not closed at 67½ cents.

The females are employed in making clothing, &c. Doubting the propriety of spreading the names of persons and their description through the State, he omits the list from his report.

He alludes at length to what is known as the "Aurora case," where an attempt was made by the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Aurora to take from the custody of the Warden one Matthews, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Warden declined to honor the writ, however, and no decision has yet been reached. He bears testimony to the efficiency of Deputy Warden Mayhew.

The statistical tables are interesting, and show that the cash received at the prison for the two fiscal years ending Nov. 30, 1872, are $1,000,039.69; cash expended for the same time, $995,625.45; cash on hand, $4,414.49. For the same time there were received in the prison 1,086 males, and 9 females; escaped, 3 males; discharged on expiration of sentence, 963 males and 8 females; pardoned, 58 males and 2 females; convicts on hand now, 1,289 males and 16 females; average for 1871, 1,337⅝; for 1872, 1,233 1-7. Cash value of new subsistence for convicts, 1871, $63,832.50; cost for each man, 13¼; for 1872, $52,415.99; for each man, 11 1-5; subsistence for Warden's house, for office, employes, &c., 1871, $13,028.40; for each person, 26 3-11; for 1872, $10,763.17; for each person 21 9-10; for 1871, amount paid employes, $90,843.78; 1872, amount paid, $67,334.79; gas bills for 1871, $4,479; for 1872, $3,447.

Cook County has 342 convicts, being 27 per cent of the whole. There are thirty nine life-time men,—two for manslaughter and thirty-seven for murder.

## INDIANA.

### Yesterday's Proceedings in the State Legislature.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 18.—The House bill to prohibit hunting and shooting on inclosed grounds without the consent of the owner, occupied the entire morning session.

At the afternoon session the following business transpired:

The following appointments of Commissioners of the House of Refuge by the Governor were confirmed: Jno. W. Ray, to serve until March 1, 1875, and Amos S. Evans, to serve until March 1, 1877.

The following bills were passed: To provide for the incorporation of union stock yards, grain elevators, etc., and to legalize taxes heretofore levied for tuition by School Trustees of any town or city, and to authorize cities and towns to make and adopt a survey thereof.

A joint resolution was adopted, directing the Attorney General to take all necessary steps to secure the removal of the Calumet dam.

A concurrent resolution offering $1,000 for the plan of a new State House was adopted.

A joint House resolution in relation to an appropriation by Congress to complete the harbor at Michigan City was adopted.

HOUSE.

The first question considered was the disposition of the Legislative Apportionment bills, the pending motion being to refer them to the Committee on Elections.

A call of the House was offered, and ninety-one members responded.

The motion to refer the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Kimball submitted sundry amendments to the bill.

The previous question was ordered, and the amendments agreed to.

A motion was adopted that the bill be printed and laid on the desks of the members, and made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Messrs. Kimball and Woolen were appointed a Committee to supervise the printing.

The bill to divide the State into thirteen Congressional Districts took the same course as the legislative apportionment.

A resolution was adopted condemning the course of Charles Sumner in relation to the erasing of names from battle flags, and approving the action of Congress in relation thereto.

The bill authorizing the incorporation of banks of deposit and discount was taken up, amended, laid on the table, and ordered printed.

The Senate bill to amend the Common School law, raising the levy from 18 to 20 cents, was made the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

## ST. LOUIS.

### Important Railroad Suits—The Fire Department.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—In the Circuit Court, yesterday, George Aking, conductor, Wm. O'Brien, engineer, and J. W. Hastings, fireman, of a construction train, entered suit against the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad for damages amounting to $50,000, for injuries received in consequence of a collision of their train with a passenger train, resulting from alleged negligence on the part of the Company in not showing signal lights and flags at the station where the accident occurred, to notify them of the approaching train.

The Missouri Pacific Company recently brought suit against one of its conductors for the wanton destruction of railroad property by a collision caused by disobedience of orders. This suit can be sustained under the law of this State provided the facts as stated are proved.

The extra firemen employed to haul the engines to fires during the sickness of the horses have been discharged, the horses having sufficiently recovered to do duty again. Over six thousand dollars were paid for their services.

## WOLVES ON THE WAR-PATH.

### A Splendid Chance for Our Chicago Marksmen.

### Elk Grove, Cook County, Infested by Wolves—Details of a "Grand Hunt."

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE residing at Elk Grove, in this county, writes as follows concerning a grand wolf-hunt that came off there last Saturday. Inasmuch as none of the game the party went after was bagged, there is a fine chance open for our Chicago marksmen to distinguish themselves. Where are the Milligans, Heath, Thomas, etc.? Let them go to the rescue of their country cousins, and show that all their practice on the pigeons at Dexter Park was not in vain. The letter is as follows:

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

The inhabitants living in the vicinity of Elk Grove, and especially those located on the west side thereof, have been annoyed for several weeks past by a pack of wolves, which have become so audacious as to make their appearance in broad daylight, and attack ducks, geese, sheep, or any little grunters that happened to be frolicking a few rods away from old mother sow. About ten days ago, as Mr. J. Thielke was doing his chores, he heard a great commotion of quacking and flapping among his ducks, which were making headway towards the stable door. On looking round the corner, within two rods of him he saw five wolves in full chase of his ducks. Like a true defender of his domestics, pitchfork in hand, he "went for" them, but it took him some time ere he could drive them into the cane-brake, which has been their hiding place for months past. Small parties of hunters who have started out in pursuit have always seen wolves, have had several shots with guns and revolvers, but never a wolf was killed. Finally messengers were sent round to give notice of a general turn out, and last Saturday morning was fixed upon for the general movement. A few of the Elk Grove rangers were the first to take the field of action, scouring the south end of the Grove, and passing along westerly until they struck the big cane-brake, thence to the north end, where they espied the right wing of the Dunton Brigade coming within a hundred rods of the end of the cane-brake. They had been placed in fighting order by a veteran soldier who had learned his tactics from General McClellan, but unfortunately he had not taught the men how to shoot, for in a few minutes a wolf rushed out of the cane-brake and made a bee line down the fence, straight towards the extreme right wing of the Dunton German Brigade, with a determination to go right through them, but when within about a rod the Captain gave orders to fire, and a few shots caused Mr. Wolf to jump the fence to the west side, where he was surrounded by a host of armed men who banged away at him until every gun was discharged. But this did not stop him, for he started towards Plum Grove; running about a mile west, he started south across the road, and bearing east, made tracks to his old and favorite resort, where he had such fun with the ducks. The brigade followed his tracks until he came to his hiding-place, where they met with a few of the Elk Grove Rangers, and it was agreed that their huntsman, W. Schnell, should ride into the brake and drive him out. In less than five minutes he started him, and gave the halloo. He first made to the east side, where a few crack shooters were ready to receive him, but he did not trust himself near them; making a turn, he passed north up the brake, and came out at the fence, right in the face of the five men who had tracked him. Again they banged away at him, until every gun-barrel was emptied, but he would not stop, for your correspondent knoweth by ocular demonstration that he went into the grove like lightning. Several more wolves were seen, and the excitement ran so high that the brigade became scattered all over the grove in small squads, and it was not until their bugleman had blown his mellow horn, both loud and strong, that the brigade could be called together again. From what has been seen not less than ten wolves are in the neighborhood. Early in the day, J. H. Curtis wounded a big one in the grove, and tracked him by the marks of blood on the snow for a long time. Finally he ceased bleeding, and coming near the cane-brake where there were so many more tracks, he could follow him no longer; but afterwards a small party of the Rangers came up with dogs, which drove him out of the brake, and, being able to make but little effort to escape, he was shot, being the only one known to be killed as yet. It is being arranged for another regular turnout, when much fun is anticipated; but parties not knowing the day when this will take place, can have a good hunt any time, especially such as have hounds, and by calling on J. H. Curtis, or W. Schnell, the huntsman, they will be ready to show them where to break cover.

## QUINCY.

### The Scarcity of Water—Precautions Against Fire.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 18.—Owing to the water famine and general alarm in anticipation of fire, the City Council, to-night, ordered temporary pipes laid from the river to the top of the hill, from which the public and private cisterns will be filled through the hose of the fire engines, forcing water from the river. The present scarcity has thoroughly aroused the public, and the much-talked of system of water-works will probably be commenced early next season.

The trial of James T. Wasson for an attempt to kill Chief of Police McGraw, concluded this evening, and was given to the jury, who are still out. The affair has created some excitement here, and the result is eagerly awaited.

## OTTAWA.

### Musical Convention—Agricultural.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 18.—The LaSalle County Musical Association is in session here, to remain until Friday evening of this week. About 200 members and leading rural musicians are in attendance from this and adjoining counties. Professor Emerson, of Boston, is conductor.

The LaSalle County Agricultural Society, to-day, at their annual meeting, took steps looking towards securing the State Fair at Ottawa for the next two years. The new officers of the County Society are W. J. Neeley, President; J. H. McKinley, Treasurer, and Chas. H. Hook, Secretary.

## MICHIGAN.

### Recommended to a Judgeship—Illness of the Hon. W. A. Howard—Acquitted.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, Dec. 18.—The Bar of Branch County have recommended N. P. Loveridge, of Coldwater, for the Circuit Judgeship, left vacant by Judge Upson's resignation.

Hon. W. A. Howard, of this State, is quite ill at the East, with lung disease.

Fendwick, who shot a soldier for trying to break into his house, at Springwells, was, to-day, acquitted.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

### Unusually Cold Weather—The Modoc Troubles—Earthquake at Visalia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—For ten days, unusually cold weather has prevailed, with hard frosts. To-day there is promise of rain.

Farmers are anxious about crops in the southern part of the State.

No further forward movement has been made against the Modoc Indians. The Indians are intrenched in Ben. Wright's Cave, near Tule Lake. The hostile camps are twenty miles apart.

On the evening of Dec. 17 a sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Visalia, but no damage was done.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Efforts have been made for the past few days to create the impression that certain bankers and speculators were working to create a corner in the money market of this city. At the present time the schemers have not succeeded in causing any panic. There is no remarkable stringency in the money market, and the conspirators will doubtless be foiled.

## UTAH.

### Prayers vs. Small-Pox—Lady Preacher—Shall there be an Extra Session of the Legislature?

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 18.—In St. John's Valley, Toodle County, to-morrow has been appointed a day of fasting and prayer that the Almighty be merciful to prevent the spread of the small-pox.

A lady is preparing to occupy the pulpit in one of the orthodox churches of this city.

There is a division of opinion among the Gentiles as to the wisdom of calling an extra session of the Territorial Legislature to revise the laws. The affirmative urge that the Mormons should have a chance to correct their own errors; while the negative maintain that only compulsion will cause an abandonment of polygamy, and the extra session will avail nothing but refer the remedy to Congress.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

Messrs. Blinn & Anson, of Cairo, who claim to have had $20,000 stolen from them a week ago, and who were arrested on Tuesday by the United States Marshal on the charge of an attempt to defraud their creditors, have been required to give bail in the sum of $10,000. They have not succeeded yet in giving the security. Their effects are in the hands of the Marshal.

A number of Knights T[emplar left here yes]terday morning, on the steamer Quickstep, for Metropolis, Ill., where they were, last night, to institute a new commandery.

A laborer named McClellan, was instantly killed at Lansing, Mich., yesterday morning, by the caving in on him of a railroad embankment on which he was at work.

Jesse Turner, Receiver of Public Lands at Grand Island, Nebraska, accidentally shot and killed himself, yesterday, while cleaning a gun.

George G. Mullalley, Post Office Clerk, in Cincinnati, charged with abstracting money from letters sent to the Agent of the Louisville Public Library concert, has been held in $2,500 by the United States Commissioner to appear before the Grand Jury.

Adam Lauthier, a prominent German citizen, of Nashville, who was run over by a fire-engine which he was pulling as volunteer fireman, died yesterday.

## POLITICAL.

SUMNER CENSURED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The resolutions condemnatory of the course of Senator Sumner in introducing a bill into the United States Senate to remove all inscriptions relating to the rebellion from the army register and National regimental flags, came up in the House of Representatives this afternoon, and, after a short debate, the question was taken on the motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution by yeas and nays, but this was lost by a vote of 92 to 93, and the resolutions were passed, by 104 yeas to 76 nays.

They were taken up in the Senate this afternoon and a warm debate took place, in which most of the Senators took part, when the motion to indefinitely postpone was lost by a vote of 14 to 19, and then the resolutions were passed—yeas, 20; nays, 9.

TEMPERANCE NOMINATIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 18.—The New Hampshire State Temperance Convention, held here to-day, nominated the Rev. John Blackman for Governor, and Asa S. Kendall for Railroad Commissioner. Prohibitory resolutions were adopted.

The Convention subsequently resolved itself into a District Convention, and nominated candidates for Congress, as follows: First District, the Rev. A. G. Corning; Second District, J. M. Fletcher; Third District, A. C. Hardy.

NEW YORK TAMMANY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Tammany Society, last evening, installed a number of new members. New Sachems were installed in place of Charles O'Conor and Oswald Ottendorfer, these gentlemen not having presented themselves since their election.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—In the Kellogg Legislature the bill punishing bribery in office passed.

The Court of Impeachment has adjourned till the 23d inst.

## "HANDY ANDY."

### A Movement on Foot to Secure the Pardon of this Accomplished Young Villain.

An effort is being made in this city by a Dr. Weeks, to procure the pardon of one of the most accomplished and desperate of young burglars that ever travelled in company with the Sheriff from Chicago to Joliet, who rejoiced in the sobriquet of "Handy Andy." After a long career of crime, in which he exhibited promise of being the most unscrupulous rogue of his generation, he was finally captured on the charge of burglary. There were three indictments against him. On one charge he plead guilty, and the State's Attorney suggested that he would quash the remaining two if Judge McAllister would give Handy Andy a long term in the Penitentiary. The Judge sentenced him three years ago next January, to a ten years' term of imprisonment. Yesterday Dr. Weeks (if that is his name) handed to Mr. Reed a strong letter from Judge McAllister, requesting the Governor to pardon this depraved character. Mr. Reed viewed the document with amazement, and declined to stultify himself by putting his signature to it. Handy Andy's record is still fresh in the minds of his extra-penitential friends about town, as well as of the police, and at the present season when crime is so prevalent, it would be dangerous to let loose upon the community such a character as this hardened young ruffian.

## MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

The alarm from Box 131, about 6 o'clock yesterday evening, was false.

An aged Polish woman, named Rose Adol, was run over by a train of cars at the corner of Carpenter and George streets, yesterday, and had her right leg cut off. Her recovery is considered doubtful. She resides at No. 60 George street.

William Tunnicliffe owed $5 to the firm of Goodrich & Kirby, at the corner of Greene and Madison streets. He called there yesterday afternoon, and presented a check for $80 in payment. The bookkeeper gave him back $75, and, after he left the store, sent a messenger to the bank with the check. Meanwhile Tunnicliffe returned with another check for $45, which he wanted the firm to cash. This proceeding was considered so suspicious that the store doors were locked, and Tunnicliffe was detained until the messenger returned with tidings of the first check. The latter was reported to be a forgery, and it was accordingly presumed that the $45 check was another document of the same sort. A policeman was called, and Tunnicliffe was taken into custody. He is a brother of a former keeper of the Bridewell.

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Holyoke, Mass., is about to be a city.

—At the last hanging in Pennsylvania, a Miss Cady asked permission to adjust the fatal noose.

—Mrs. A. Whipple, of Portland, Columbia County, Wis., died suddenly from the effects of paring a corn too closely.

—A small family at Petersburg, Va., have employed eighty-five different colored cooks during the past year.

—W. Smith has presented the First Congregational Church, Rockford, with a new bell weighing 3,500 pounds, and worth $2,000.

—Hunters and Indians are making havoc among the deer at Sturgeon and above. One party killed 114, and another 49, within six weeks.

—At Lexington, Ill., last Friday morning, the residence of Andrew Flesher was burned; loss, $5,000. On Saturday night the residence of Nelson Franklin, near Lexington, was burned; loss, $4,000. Both fires incendiary.

—Horace Blakeslee, who placed the obstructions upon the railroad track at Thompsonville, Ct., was found guilty at Hartford, Saturday, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, the fullest penalty of the law. The fact of intoxication was pleaded as a ground for mercy, but was very properly disregarded.

—The Michigan Central Railroad Company has contracted with Colonel Fisk, of the Northern Central Michigan Railroad, for 50,000 cords of wood, to be delivered over the latter road, at Albion. This virtually takes the Central out of the wood market for the present in the towns along that line, and ought to have some effect in reducing the present high prices of that article.

—The Owensboro (Ky.) *Shield* tells this: "A few days since Jo Jones and Elisha Bord were out coon hunting on the farm of Esquire Tom Monarch. They treed a coon up a very large tree, and proceeded to cut it down. Just as they had felled it Esquire M. came upon them and ordered them to get a cross-cut saw and saw the tree into cuts suitable for shingles. By daylight they had the tree sawed into nineteen cuts, and the next day he made them rive the cuts into shingles, under penalty of trespass. The parties have not been coon hunting since."

—The Sheriff of Saratoga County, N. Y., sold that portion of the Grand Central Hotel at Saratoga belonging to Mr. Charles R. Brown, last Saturday, for the sum of $3,000, over and above all claims outstanding against the same, on or before July 10. Brown states that these back claims amount to $222,000, making it to the purchaser $225,000. It is stated by those who have investigated the matter that the claims stopped by the above mentioned sale amounts to nearly $100,000.

—Samuel Chapman, who married an estimable lady of Columbus, Ohio, one year since, under the name of Carpenter, was brought to Columbus on the [illegible] from Chicago, charged with bigamy, having [illegible] his other wife in England. William Pate, of Cleveland [illegible] discovered Chapman's wife visiting England, discovered the marriage certificate and the [illegible] gave him her marriage [illegible] America who knew of her [illegible] of persons in Fish, whose daughter Chapman [illegible] Pate and procured his arrest. By the second wife [illegible] he has a child 6 months old. The mother is [illegible] distracted.

—A Rangoon paper states that his Majesty, the King of Siam, who signs himself, in a letter to Her Majesty, as Her Majesty's affectionate friend and brother, sent to England some boxes of presents for the acceptance of the Queen. The presents are as follows: Box No. 1, a water-goblet made of pure gold; 2, water-stand made of pure gold; 3, a box made of pure gold, supposed to be the usual betel box; 4, a spittoon made of gold. Box No. 2—Two gold dresses and a g[old] ... Boxes Nos. 3 and 4—Four spears, such as are borne by a part of the King's body-guard, when they follow him. Box No. 5—a large and royal umbrella, white in color. Box No. 6, royal palankeen.

—The small-pox is getting an unpleasantly strong foothold down East. Portsmouth, Nashua, and other towns in southeastern New Hampshire report cases, while in Portland and Bangor the matter is assuming a serious aspect. The schools in the latter city have been closed a week earlier than usual on this account, and there have been several deaths at Portland, the last being that of the Rev. N. W. T. Root, rector of St. Paul's Church, who died on Saturday at the city hospital, whither he had been taken soon after a sociable at his residence, a few days ago, during which he complained of feeling unwell. There is nothing new about the disease at Boston, except that the newspapers propose to adopt the silly policy of publishing nothing about it.

### War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—Probabilities: In the Northwest and over the upper lakes, rising pressures, low temperatures, northerly to westerly winds, and generally clear weather will prevail and extend to Arkansas and Tennessee. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, northerly and northwesterly winds, colder, cloudy, and clearing weather, with occasional continued rain. For the lower lakes and Canada, threatening weather, northeasterly to northwesterly winds, light snow, and increasing pressures. For the Middle and Eastern States, low barometer rising to-night, northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, snow, and rain, clearing away to-morrow with low temperatures and increased pressures.

### The Horse Disease.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 18.—The epizootic prevails here to a great extent. In eight livery stables some 500 animals are sick, and over half the private horses of the city are affected. The street cars are withdrawn from Fort Leavenworth road, and oxen haul the cars on the Fifth avenue line. Mules working 700 feet under ground are affected. The disease also prevails to a great extent among the Government horses and mules at Fort Leavenworth.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 18.—The horse disease is under full headway, and few animals are on the street. No deaths yet reported.

### Obituary.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 18.—The Rev. W. C. Stribling, for sixty years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an old and wealthy citizen of Jacksonville, died last night at his home in this city, at the advanced age of 78 years.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 18.—Seward Thorson, who for many years was a dry goods merchant of this city, died at Ottawa, Kan., a few days ago.

### The NewYork Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Vice President Colfax has accepted the editorship of the *Tribune*. His salutatory may be looked for in a few days. It is said that Mr. Orton has offered the position of managing editor to Hazzard, and that he will probably accept.

### Judicial Appointment.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 18.—Hon. William W. Virgin, of Portland, has been nominated by the Governor to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court of Maine.

MARRIED.

PLATT—HUTCHINGS—On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Trumbull, by the Rev. M. Parkhurst, Mr. Jerome Platt, of St. Paul, Minn., and Miss Carrie L. Hutchings, of Chicago.

MOSLEY—LEWIS—On the 18th inst., at St. [Paul's] Episcopal Church, Kenwood, Ill., by the Rev. [illegible] Murdy, D.D., Charles Egbert Mosley, of Milwaukee, and Lottie A. Lewis, of Kenwood.

DIED.

JONES—In this city, Dec. 17, 1872, Fanny Su[e], loved wife of W. H. Jones, aged 23 years. Funeral from No. 193 South Peoria-st., to-day, at [illegible] o'clock a. m.

DOYLE—In this city, Dec. 17, at 145 Huron-st., A., the beloved wife of John Doyle. Funeral Friday, 20th inst., by cars to Calvary.


AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

GREAT SAL[E] OF Holiday Gift[s] BY AUCTION, CONSISTING OF ELEGANT MARBLE STATUA[RY] BEAUTIFUL Bronzes and Clock[s]

Will take place on THURSDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Dec. 19, at 2 and 7½ o'clock, at Store [illegible] Wabash-av. Sale will continue each afternoon [illegible] o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock, until all [illegible]. This is the finest collection we have yet offered. ELISON & FOSTER, Auct[ioneers].

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

15 Pianofort[es] AT AUCTION, On FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

We shall sell, without reserve, 15 Pianofortes, [illegible] by the best makers in the country.

1 Very Fine Parlor Organ. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct[ioneers].

By ELISON & FOSTER.

No. 183 South Morgan-st. Genteel Furnit[ure] AT AUCTION, On Thursday Morning, Dec. 19, at 10 [o'clock].

Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom, and [Kitchen] Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c., &c. ELISON & FOSTER, Auct[ioneers].

By HARRISON & CO.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHRISTMAS GOO[DS] Friday Morning, Dec. 20, at 10 O'C[lock].

A Large Assortment of Elegant FRENCH [illegible] imported, together with a lot of fine goods [illegible] holidays. Last chance before Christmas.

HARRISON & CO., Auctio[neers], 63 South Canal-st.

1,000 Canary Bi[rds] Imported from the Hartz Mounta[ins], all Guaranteed Singers.

These birds have been imported by the well kn[own] [house] of Chas. Reiche & Bro., of New York, and [are the finest] birds ever brought to this country. Sold [at] retail. Also a large lot cages. HARRISON & CO., Auct[ioneers].

By JAMES GEARY & C[O].

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SA[LE] OF Pawnbroker's Unredeemed P[ledges].

We will offer the Entire Stock of the Old Andrews Loan Of[fice], No. 461 State-st.

[illegible]



VOLUME 26.

HOLIDA[Y]

We have just opene[d] Holiday Stocks in the W[est] convinced. Everything open every evening until

B. F. NO[RTON] 137 & 139 ST[ATE]

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SONTAG & STAUDING[ER] IMPORTERS

Invite their friends and cus[tomers] and the public in general t[o] new store,

160 STATE-S[T.] Two Doors North of Monroe-st.

Where they exhibit their late[st] portation of Fancy Goods, Do[lls], Bohemian Glass, Lava Ware, Etc., E[tc.]

All suitable for HOLIDAY PRESEN[TS] At Reta[il]

SUITABLE Christmas and N[ew] Year's Presents

LATEST DESIGNS OF China, richly gilded and deco[rated], Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets, Cuspadores, Tete-a-tete & Toy [Sets], Motto Cups, and Saucers, and [illegible]

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF Bohemian Glass, Vases, Punch Bowl[s], [Co]logne and Liquor Sets, Parian Statuett[es], Vases, Lava Figures, Vases, Cuspadores, Smoking Sets, all of own direct impor[tation] and sold for less than by any house [in the] city. It will well pay to examine our [stock] before purchasing elsewhere.

F. & E. JAEGE[R], 73 WABASH-AV.

FURS.

FURS

LADIES, look to your own interest [and] purchase your Furs of the Manufacture[r].

BISHOP & BARNE[S], Corner State and Monroe

The Largest Stock of FINE FURS [and] GENTS' DRESS and BOYS' HATS [in] town in the West.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Buildi[ng]

[A]re nearly finished. Several [are y]et untaken. Fire-proof, w[ith] vaults. English tile floors throu[gh]out. No offices in the city eq[ual] these in every first-class resp[ect]. Plans of the Tribune Building [may b]e seen at the office of W. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Bloc[k].

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Regular [Comm]unication this (Friday) evening, in the Parlor of [the] Hall, No. 122 LaSalle-st., at 7½ o'clock, for bus[iness]. [By] order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Se[c].

Masonic.

Regular Communication of Dearborn Lodge, No. [illegible] (Friday) evening, corner of Madison and Robe[y] [wor]k on M. M. Degrees. By order W. M. H. S. TOB[EY].

Masonic.

Annual Convocation of Washington Chapter, No. [illegible] R. A. M., Friday evening, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock. [Election] of officers. A full attendance requested. By [order] M. E. H. P. JOHN WHITLEY, S[ec].

Notice.

[The]re will be a meeting of the Master Builders at [the] [Ex]change Building, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 20, [at 2 o'cl]ock sharp. All those interested are requested t[o attend]. By order of M. W. CARTER, Preside[nt].

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated [on] real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current r[ates]. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 East Washington-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

[Th]e copartnership heretofore existing under the n[ame] and style of M. R. Buttles & Son, Boots and S[hoes], [in the] city of Chicago, is this day dissolved, and S[illegible] has no authority to transact any business for [the firm]. [All] of the aforesaid firm from this day. The bu[siness will] be continued by M. R. Buttles.

Chicago, Dec. 5, A. D. 1872. M. R. BUTTL[ES].